Decatur Weekly Republican.

VOL XXIX. DECATUR, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY. OCTOBER 1, 1896. NO. 9

COURT IN SESSION.

Judge Vail Opens the September Term To-Day.

GRAND AND PETIT JURIES ON DUTY.

Criminal Cases to Receive Attention First—Joe Myers to Stand Trial for Murder.

From the Daily of Monday

The September term of the Macon county circuit court began this afternoon with all the court officials, the grand and petit juries and witnesses present.

The usual charge was given to the grand jury and John B. Camp of Harristown was sworn in as foreman.

The members of the petit jury for the first two weeks of the term responded to the call of their names and were told that they would be expected to be in close attendance upon the sessions of the court

There are 376 cases on the common law docket, and 210 on the chancery docket. Forty two chancery cases are divorce actions and seventy-eight are foreclosure suits. The grand jury will add to the number of criminal cases.

Notes.

The court bailiffs for the term are L. H. Mattlin, Samuel Stabler, W J. Magee and W A Holman. Mr. Holman is the bailiff in charge of the grand jury.

This afternoon the court heard a number of motions on the civil dockets before turning to the peoples' docket

From the Daily of Wednesday

The trial of Joseph W. Myers, charged with the murder of August Hackmann, began in earnest today. Last night a jury was secured and this morning State's Attorney Mills made his opening remarks, Attorney Redmon spoke for the defense Before court adjourned at noon the examination of witnesses was started. The prosecution will introduce twenty-six witnesses and the trial will continue for a week or more. A great deal of interest is taken in the outcome of the trial and this morning the court room was crowded. Everyone is familiar with the history of the crime August Hackman, a German who came here from Staunton, Ill., disappeared in the early part of March and a month later his body was found in the woods east of the Mattes brick yard and near the I, D. & W railroad bridge over the Sangamon. Myers was arrested and was indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Hackman. The evidence in the case will be entirely circumstantial.

There promises to be some testimony of a sensational nature. The skull of the murdered man has been secured and will be introduced in court. Today pieces of Hackman's clothing and some of his possessions were exhibited to the jury.

The Jury.

The lawyers in the case succeeded in getting a jury last night after working all day and examining a large number of men The following are the members of the jury who are to decide on the guilt or innocence of Myers

Philip Lehman, farmer, Elwin.
Andrew Brandt, hotelkeeper, Maroa.
Isaac H. Antrim, farmer, Oakley.
H E. Barber, carpenter, Decatur
W H. Fornwalt, farmer, Maroa.
O W. Kenton, bricklayer, Decatur.
Alva Brown, farmer, Maroa.
E Gilbert, miner, Niantic
G F. White, druggist, Decatur.
Sam Dietz, moterman, Decatur.
G R. Bunker, farmer, Warrensburg.

Opening Statement for the People

States Attorney Mills in his opening statement gave a brief history of the life of August Hackman since he came to America. Hackman came to Decatur on Feb. 1 to work on the railroad and here at the Eagle hotel the two men met. Myers went with Hackman when he tried to get a job on the railroad. Mr Mills related the two trips to Long Creek by the two men. The first trip was made March 2, and the second a few days later Myers stated that on the second trip Hackman sought work at Boring Burrows' farm and he himself returned to the city alone He paid $10 in advance for board at the Eagle hotel had a $20 bill changed in a saloon to pay a small bill and lost $10 in a gambling room Myers stated that on the second trip he left Hackman on the I, D & W. tracks while he went to speak to James Myers who was digging a ditch on the Burrows farm. It was afterward learned that this occurred three weeks later than the time stated by Myers and after Hackman was dead Mr. Mills then related the story about the watch. When Hackman came to this city he had a handsome gold watch which he had bought at Staunton. The number of this watch was learned from the jewelry store where it was bought. The watch was found at White's pawn shop. It had been pawned by Myers. The latter recognized it when it was shown to him and said he bought it in a saloon from a man named Gigham. It was proved beyond a doubt that Gigham was not in the city at the time Myers claimed to have bought the watch from him.

Mr. Mills then gave a story which is not generally known. He told how a fisherman found a hammer on the bank of the river. There were several peculiarities about the hammer and it was identified by a man named Sanders who had given it to Myers. The skull of Hackman has been secured and there are two round holes in it which must have been made by a hammer or some such instrument. The finding of Hackmann's pocket book in Myers' possession was also stated. In closing Mr. Mills said.

These are the facts which we will present to you to decide on the guilt or innocence of Myers. I have given these facts so that you will have the history of the case before you and can appreciate evidence which is brought before you. I will prove these statements and the case will be clear to you, I don't know what the defence is going to do or what theory they will advance to sweep away these chains of circumstantial evidence which point so clearly to the guilt of this man

Opening Statement by the Defense

Attorney Redmon, for the defense, next made his opening address. He said that Mr. Mills had tried to prejudice the jury against Myers. He said that Hackman paid out the last $10 he had at the hotel Mr Redmon said that it was stated that Hackman was a man who became acquainted with everyone he met and was willing to lend them his money, but the evidence in the preliminary hearing showed Hackman was a German and that he did not make friends in the hotel In regard to the trips to Long Creek the lawyer said that Hackman asked to go to the country with Myers and that the latter did not invite him to go. They went to the country once but did not find any employment. They went out a second time, going by way of the gravel road and then on the railroad as far as Boring Burrows' place where Hackman was to try to get work Here they separated Mr. Redmon said that the prosecution was depending a good deal on the watch, pocket book and hammer.

When the men separated Myers came to town in a buggy with a stranger, and went to a saloon to get a drink and then bought the watch. He pawned it at White's, signed his name to the pledge and made no effort whatever to conceal his actions. Mr. Redmon said that the prosecution relied a great deal on the pocket book. The pocket book was not taken from Myers until after he was arrested, several days after he was interviewed by the officers in regard to the murder. Mr. Mills stated that on the second trip of the officers Myers was not inclined to talk. The evidence will show that at that time he did talk to them for a long time. They brought him to town and after questioning him locked him up in jail and would not allow his friends to see him.

Mr Redmon spoke in regard to the pocket book and said that the defense, he thought, would be able to prove the pocket book was one which Myers bought in Pennsylvania. The prosecution tried to have the trade mark on the purse identified by the merchants of Staunton but was unable to do so. The purse was of a kind of which hundreds are manufactured

Mr Redmon said that the hammer spoken of by Mills was found two months before it was known that Hackman was killed and that he would prove that Myers never had a hammer but used a hatchet to drive nails. It was two years ago that Myers and Sanders worked together when it was claimed Sanders gave the hammer to Myers Mr Redmon closed with a few general remarks

People's Witnesses.

This list of witnesses for the People was read by State's Attorney Mills Arnold Menthrop, Mattie Menthrop, Charles E Baker, Levi Athey, Bob Athey, Newton A. Warren, J. E. Bendure, H. M. White, A. F. Imboden, W. W. Mason, Edward Smith, Harry Sunderland, William Krug, Charless Hackman, Mrs. Shafer, E. E Godfrey, John Wollington, John McAnnally, Levi Sweeney, Mat Draper, Ed Litchenberger, Henry Steward, W S. Souders, John Gustin, J. P. Nicholson, Edward Roberts, James Myers, Dr. William Barnes.

Evidence for the People,

Coroner Bendure was the first witness to be examined. He testified that he was called to take charge of Hackman's body. He went out in company with Marshal Mason and the man who found the body It was in the woods east of the Mattes brick yard near the I, D & W. railroad which runs to Long Creek. The body was found on April 2. It was in the woods and was covered by dead leaves with a pole laying lengthwise. The feet and ankles were uncovered The head was close to a stump and was driven into the ground. An examination of the body revealed the fact that the head had been crushed. No other marks were found on the body. The witness found in a pocket a piece of tobacco wrapped in a paper, on which was the name of a Staunton merchant. A revolver was also found. The witness said that while the body was in his charge he cut off pieces of clothing. The pieces of clothing were exhibited to the jury. The witness said the body was buried at the poor farm but was disinterred by his friends and taken to Staunton. Witness said he thought the man had been dead six weeks and his body was disfigured and decomposed beyond recognition

The cross examination was conducted by Attorney Redmon. The witness said the man might possibly have been dead longer than six weeks. He did not notice that the forehead had been crushed. The position in which the body was lying would indicate that it had been placed where it was found. The witness gave details in regard to distances from where the body was found to different points. He was asked whether there were blood stains on Hackman's clothes, but said that the body was in such a state that it was impossible to give an opinion. The court adjourned until 1.30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Court convened again this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and the examination of witnesses was continued. Coroner Bendure produced the revolver which was found in Hackman's pocket and which has been in his charge. The next witness was Arnold Menthrop, of Staunton. He testified that Hackman had for a number of years worked for him on his farm near Staunton. The witness testified as to the character of Hackman, and said he was a good man. He said that Hackman purchased a watch and identified the Hackman watch which Mr. Mills showed him as being the same one. He said Hackman had once fired a stationary engine and always wanted to work on the railroad. The witness said Hackman left his employ and came to Decatur for that purpose.

Mrs Mattie Menthrop, wife of Arnold Menthrop, was next examined. She identified pieces of clothing and said that she was sure they belonged to Hackman. One piece of the coat showed where she had mended it for Hackman. She also identified the pocket book and said she was positive it was Hackman's. In the cross examination by Mr. Redmon he questioned her particularly about the pocket book.

The persons who are in the city from Staunton on account of the trial are Mr. and Mrs Menthrop, Charles Hackman, Mrs. Shafer, E. C. Godfrey, William Krug and Charles E. Baker. They are all persons who were acquainted with Hackman when he lived at Staunton.

Myers, the prisoner, took great interest in the proceedings today He did not seem particularly nervous but he listened attentively to everything that was said by the lawyers and witnesses.

Country Meetings.

From the Daily of Saturday.

State's Atotrney Mills was at Warrensburg last night to address a Republican meeting The town hall was crowded E J. Roberts was one of the Democrats present who complimented Mr Mills by saying that he talked to the points at issue. C B Hall was the chairman Illini township will make a good showing for the Republican cause in November.

The Long Creek Republicans were out in full force at the town hall last night. Many had to stand outside during the speaking as they could not enter W F Calhoun delivered the address which was well received The Tanner glee club sang several patriotic selections in capital style. The Long Creek Republicans organized a cavalry company last night. They will come to Decatur Monday night to participate in the parade and Tuesday night they will go to the Republican rally at Cerro Gordo

The speakers at the Republican meeting at Oreana last night were E S McDonald and James O'Mara. Both gentlemen covered the issues in the campaign and were heard and applauded by a large audience.

Hon James E. Sharrock filled his appointment at Macon last night He had a large crowd and made a good speech.

"An Honest Confession is Good for the Soul."

Editors Republican. The claim that the crime of 1873, (as made by the Popocrats), is directly responsible for the unfortunate condition of the country during the last three years, is very funny. Why should this crime wait for twenty years, to cast all its misfortune and direful results upon the Democratic party of 1893? We are aware that history is replete with the unfortunate results of governmental affairs, (prior to the crime of 1873), by the Democratic party If this crime has been following this party for twenty years, waiting patiently for a chance to wreak out its vengeance upon it, is it not the duty of and the part of wisdom for the intelligent, patriotic citizens to cast their ballots for McKinley and Hobart, whose party is not troubled with spooks following it with all their calamitous results? If the spooks have taken possession of the Popocratic party, is this not good reason for not returning them to power again? What more evidence does the average American citizen want? We know there was something wrong with the party, but did not suspect that it was spooks. Mac.

Decatur, Ill, Sept. 29, '96.

Verdict for Mrs. Diehl.

The trial in the county court bearing on the claim of Mrs. Annie Diehl against the estate of her father, the late David Garver, was concluded Saturday evening when the jury after a short deliberation filed in the court room and handed Judge Hammer their verdict and he read, "We, the jury, find the issues for the plaintiff and fix the damages at $1909" This was practically the full amount of the amended claim less the interest charges which had been asked for at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The court instructed the jury that they were to allow no interest on the claim. There were other little extras cut out, such as a bill, for flowers and things of that kind, the jury allowed the plaintiff the full amount of her claim for her services, which was at the rate of $5 per day One of the jurors said that there were only two votes taken. On the first vote all agreed that they would find for the plaintiff and the next vote, after they had figured out what the services were worth, all voted to allow her the sum agreed on in the verdict.

POLITICAL CHAT.

The Veteran Generals Will Arrive at 8.15 p. m. Oct. 8—Gossip.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The red-white-and-blue bills are up announcing the coming of the veteran generals. They will arrive on Oct 8, at 8.15 p. m, and will be accompanied by Captain John R Tanner. There will be two big meetings that night and a big demonstration generally.

Ex-Governor John M. Hamilton addressed a largely attended Republican rally at Cerro Gordo yesterday afternoon. At the night meeting the big hall was packed again when W. F. Calhoun delivered the address.

There was to have been a Republican demonstration at Argenta today, with Major Connelly, Hon. E C. Aiken and Captain Smith as the speakers, but the meeting has been indefinitely postponed because of the inclement weather. It will be held later.

A Decatur traveling man near Farmer City a few days ago took a vote in two cars loaded with farmers The expression was: McKinley 84, Bryan 24, Prohibition 2, undecided, 8.

Colonel Robert G Ingersoll is to address the Republican rally at Bloomington, Oct. 15. Ex Governors Fifer and Oglesby and Senator Cullom will be the other speakers.

Illinois Day at Canton will be on Oct. 21, not 23 as stated Saturday. The change of the date was made at the request of Major McKinley.

Candidate Bryan will probably speak in Decatur on Oct 29. He is to be in Illinois October 30 to 34.

Saturday night I. R Mills and John Fitzgerald addressed the Republican rally at Dalton City The attendance of farmers was large and all heard the political questions in the contest plainly and fairly presented.

The Republican rally which was to have been held at Bearsdale on Saturday night had to be postponed because of the heavy rain which came up shortly before seven o'clock

County School News.

At the close of the program at the meeting of the Macon county teachers Saturday afternoon the association was reorganized, the following officers being elected·

President—County Superintendent J. G. Keller.

Vice President—J F Wicks

Secretary—Helen P. Wells.

Manager of Teachers and Pupils' Reading Circle—J. F. Wicks with the following named assistants.

Niantic—M. E. Lockhart.
Maroa—D. Frank Fawcett.
Argenta—W. W. Kyle.
Harristown—J B Parish
Macon—Fame Chamberlain.
Blue Mound—D S Elliott
Boody—J. F Wicks
Oakley—John VanCleve
Oreana—Alice Bowman
Casner—J E. Underwood.
Forsyth—D L. Parkhurst.
Emery—Mis Mabel Thrift
Warrensburg—Charles Stark.
Elwin—Anna Foster
Dalton City—Maggie Haldaman.
Austin—C. J. Fesler.

The Casner Estate.

In the circuit court Saturday John A. Dawson, assignee for the L. B Casner estate, commenced an injunction suit against J W. Davis. He states that in March, 1895, Mr. Davis leased from L. B. Casner 160 acres of land in section 6, township 15, 3 east. At the end of the year the lease was extended to cover 1896. Since Mr. Davis has been on the place certain buildings, including a corncrib, buggy shed and summer kitchen have been erected on the place, thus making them a permanent and valuable part of the improvements there. It is said that Davis now intends to remove these buildings and as he has no real estate or personal property it is asserted that the only way for the petitioner to keep from losing the value of the fixtures is for the court to issue an injunction restraining him from tearing them down and taking them away.

List of Patents

Granted to Illinois inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opp. U. S. patent office, Washington, D. C.:

J. Beall Decatur, cleaning and scouring grain, G. C. Bovey, Mt. Morris, stay for wire fencing; T. Clark, Quincy, tobacco cutter; H. L. Ferris, Harvard, link for metal chains; S. H. Gehlman, Springfield, ventilator and dust arrester for railway cars, C. A. Hodge, Turner, wheel; J. H Lawrence, Sterling, hinge; J. H Lippard, Rockford, dish cleaner; F. Spahr, Rockford, Faucet; H. W. Vail, Industry, wire tightener; J. Van Ruymbeke, Chicago, distilling apparatus.

Death of Miss Sloan.

Saturday, Sept. 26, Martha M. Sloan passed away in death at her home, 428 East William street. The deceased was a sister of Samuel Sloan, of Decatur, and A. B. Sloan, of Chicago. She had been in poor health for a long time. Her death was not unexpected. The funeral took place Monday forenoon at 11 from the residence, and was largely attended. The burial was in Greenwood cemetery.

Death of Mrs. A. W. Wells.

Mrs Wells, wife of A. W. Wells, died at the family home in Niantic at 6:30 a. m., on Monday, Sept. 28. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Christian church at Niantic. The burial was at Long Point cemetery.

AT THE POOR FARM.

The Inmates are Being Well Cared for and the Institution is in a Good Condition.

The general opinion of a poor house among persons who have never seen one is that it is a terrible place. When one thinks of the poor house they do so with a shudder and imagine an uncomfortable abode and poor food. Such an idea as this is a mistaken one as far as the poor farm of this county is concerned. The institution is well kept up and is now in an excellent condition. As a matter of fact the majority of the inmates at the poor farm are probably better cared for and fed and are most likely as happy as they ever were in their own homes. Steward Burley now has in his charge thirty-eight inmates Many more could be accomodated as the building is a large and comfortable one Four children who are now at the farm will be taken to the Home of the Friendless at Chicago this week. The poor farm is not the proper place to raise children and by taking them to the Chicago institution they will be educated and found good homes Many of the inmates now at the poor house work on the farm and assist in the household duties, but many others are helpless and unable to do anything.

The inmates are all well cared for and the house is kept neat and clean as Mr. Burley and his wife superintend the work personally. Every Sunday morning clean clothing is given to the inmates and each man who cares for it is given a piece of plug tobacco Mr. Burley is making preparations for the winter and large supplies of coal and provisions have been purchased for the cold weather. The food that is given is of a good quality and the inmates certainly should not complain of the fare they receive. The kitchen and dining room are neatly kept and the food is well prepared What comforts and pleasures the inmates can enjoy are afforded them. For the men who cannot work there is a large yard where they can enjoy the fresh air and the women and men each have a sitting room where they can congregate Among the inmates there are some queer characters who deserve pity Some suffer physical afflictions which unfit them for work and some are old, poor and friendless Others are idiots devoid of mind and reason, and several occasionally become dangerous maniacs They all have some ailment, they are either poor, old, helpless or crazy With it all the men and women at the poor farm seem to be contented and happy with their condition.

LAKE CITY RALLY.

The Republicans Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting—A. F. Smith Attacks a Banker.

The meeting of Republicans at Lake City on last Thursday night, Sept 24, was a boomer for that place The speaking was held in the I.O G.T. hall which, although affording room for an immense crowd, was much too small for the accommodation of the numbers attending, as crowd after crowd ascended the steps to the hall but finding it filled to its utmost capacity turned away To estimate the size of the crowd would be almost impossible but it would be but fair to presume that from five to seven hundred people were in the village during the evening. Numbers from LaPlace, Lovington, Dalton and Bethany, neighboring villages, were present. Hon. W. F. Calhoun, of Decatur, first addressed the audience and by his plain and logical presentation of the issues held the closest attention of the audience for over an hour, the look from each face and frequent applause showing that his remarks were meeting with almost universal approval.

Hon. W G Cochran was next introduced who after a few remarks regarding national issues turned his attention to state politics presenting many facts concerning the present administration which will be helpful to many of his listeners in casting their votes worthy of state officers. Saying the least of it the meeting was a howling success and is expected to be repeated on the night of Oct. 5 when Hon. James E. Sharrock will address the people.

Free Silverites at Lake City.

The free silver people of Lake City mustered their forces together on Friday night, Sept. 25, at Lake City to listen to Mr. Smith of Decatur. As expressed by a looker on and one acquainted with the crowd, "the only indication of the decision in November was that the majority of the crowd was for sound money." The speech was characterized by being free from points, statements about Wall and Lombard streets and a few light remarks about a prominent Decatur banker who by his personal favors has won quite a number of friends in this immediate vicinity and who would be estimated as ranking much higher in the scale of honor than the speaker himself. ***

Central Illinois Conference.

Some of the assignments made by the bishop at the Central Illinois conference, Methodist church in session at El Paso, are these: Cambridge, J D. Calhoun, Crescent City, Frank W. Imboden, conference evangelist, Richard Haney, district superintendent of Children's Home society, W. D. H. Young.

Died.

Earl, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, died of membraneous croup at 6 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the family residence, 408 East Decatur street. The child had been sick only one day. The same couple lost another child with the same disease about two months ago. The funeral was held this afternoon from the residence.

PYTHIAN DOINGS AT NIGHT.

Address by Grand Chancellor Brown—Secret Work Illustrated.

From the Daily of Wednesday

Despite the bad weather the Pythian Day association of the district of Macon, and the committee on general arrangements did not surrender yesterday Like brave knights of old they held on in the face of the steady drip, and while the picnic arrangements planned for Riverside park were abandoned the exercises were held just the same, the castle hall of Coeur de Leon hall being thrown open for the reception of visitors and for such festivities as might possibly occur. One knight and his family from the country had their picnic dinner in the hall. They saved the day as to the picnic feature of the celebration

Address at Night.

At 8 o'clock in the evening at Coeur de Leon hall in the presence of knights, ladies and friends, Hon J J. Brown, grand chancellor, who was presented by Robert I. Hunt in a graceful manner, delivered an instructive and eloquent address on the teachings of Pythianism, covering friendship, charity and benevolence. The address was warmly applauded and Mr. Brown was personally congratulated for the expression of noble sentiments. W. J. Applegate, of Maroa, the district deputy grand chancellor, presided at the meeting. Many remained to exchange social greetings

At Chevalier Bayard Hall.

Next to the address of the grand chancellor the chief exercises of interest to the home and many visiting knights was the exemplification of the secret work and the conferring of the Third Rank in amplified form at the castle hall of Chevalier Bayard lodge The hall was crowded and in the presence of the grand chancellor and the district deputy the beautiful ritualistic work of the order was splendidly illustrated. Brugh Werner was knighted

All things considered the first Pythian Day celebration was a success. The next celebration, it goes without saying, will be held in July or August, when the weather will probably be not so fickle.

THE EMILY LUTTRELL ESTATE

Property Willed to the Episcopal Church and Relatives.

From the Daily of Wednesday

In the county court yesterday the will of the late Emily Luttrell was filed for probate

A sum sufficient to secure the perpetual care of the family lot in Greenwood is to be paid the directors of the cemetery.

To Jane Luttrell is given the annual ground rent of $25 from the estate of James T B Stapp.

Lot 12 in block 11 of Allen McReynolds & Co 's addition is given in equal shares to the brothers and sisters, or their heirs.

To St. John's church is given $500 in trust as a special fund the interest of which is to be applied on the salary of the rector

Family heirlooms, books, etc, are to be divided by the executors among the sisters and nieces

Lot 13 in block 30 of Ross Park addition to Spokane, Wash, is given to the Episcopal bishop of that diocese to use for missionary purposes.

The remainder of the property and household furniture is given to Jane Luttrell and Minnie Benson.

Lowber and Lucien L Burrows are named as executors.

The personal estate is estimated to be worth $1600

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Any Free Silverite Who Wants to Make Money May Accept This Offer.

Last Friday there appeared in the Bulletin what purports to be a proposition of one Daniel Heilbrun of Osage county, Kansas, that he would pay $750 in gold for 1000 American silver dollars as soon as a free coinage bill is enacted at the ratio of 16 to 1.

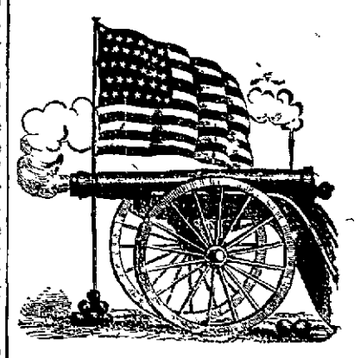
There is no necessity for going to Osage county, Kansas, to accept his offer. I will agree to deliver 1000 American silver dollars for $750 in gold within one year after a bill for the free coinage of silver dollars is enacted at the ratio of 16 to 1 and will put up a forfeit of $500 against a like amount put up by the other party as an act of good faith that the contract shall be fully executed. Here is a chance for any free silverite to make 25 cents on the dollar. W H. Suffern.

Funeral of Mary Friend.

The funeral of Mary Alice Friend was held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, No. 946 South Broadway The services were conducted by Rev. D F. Howe and the burial was at Greenwood cemetery. The pall bearers were four little girls, Amy Bray, Ida Price, Edna Shultz and Minnie Brown.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe sure and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. Nelsler's Drug & Supply company and N. L Krone.

BOOM! BOOM!



Great Republican Rally in Decatur, Thursday. October 8.

ALL DAY MEETING AND PARADE.

It is to Be One of the Big Demonstrations of the Campaign—Torch-Light Parade by Home and Visiting Clubs.

List of Speakers Day and Night—Visit of the Generals Who Will Come on a Special Train—Excursion Rates on all Railroads.

One of the biggest and best Republican rallies of the campaign for the month of October will take place in Decatur on Thursday, October 8, when there will be an all day meeting, closing with a big torchlight procession and fireworks at night The meeting will be a hummer from start to finish and all railroads centering in Decatur will give excursion rates.

There will be scores of visiting clubs, including organizations on horseback, bands of music and drum corps All we want is a fair day and the Republican hosts will take the city.

Remember the date,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

The Speaking.

There will be speaking during the night by the men of national and state reputation. Addresses during the afternoon will be delivered by

HON J. G. CANNON, of Danville.
HON. C. J. LINDLEY of Greenville,
GEN. E B HAMILTON, of Quincy,
HON E. H YATES, of Griggsville.

Demonstration at Night

There will be speaking at the opera house and at the tabernacle two big halls open to accommodate the people, following the torchlight parade

Notable Military Visitors

At 8 15 p m October 8, the patriotic heroes of the late war, General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, General Oliver O. Howard, of New York, General Franz Sigel, of New York, General Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Corporal Tanner, ex-Commissioners of Pensions and Captain John R Tanner, Republican candidate for governor, will arrive in Decatur from the south in their special train and be the guests of Decatur over night. Several of the veteran generals will make speeches at the halls for the Republican national and state tickets

All of central Illinois will be in Decatur on October 8, and thousands of old soldiers will be in line, led by the Union Veteran club, for escort duty, in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Illinois Day—Change of Date.

Eds Republican, Decatur, Ill Gentlemen Recent letters have been sent you stating that Oct 23 had been decided upon as Illinois Day at Canton Ohio.

Personal interviews with Major McKinley disclose the fact that there are numerous other delegations at Canton on that date, hence it has been decided, in order to have the major's entire time during our stay, to change the date to Oct. 21, leaving Chicago on the 20th Please use due diligence in correcting this date, obliging. Very truly yours, F. D Higbee, Republican state central committee, Chicago

A Revival Meeting.

Next Sunday a reivval meeting will begin at the Methodist church at Mt Zion. At 11 o'clock in the morning there will be preaching by Rev. W E Knight and in the evening the pastor, Rev. A. M. Danely will preach. On Monday Rev. A. Anthony, of Springfield, will be present and will stay all week.

The marriage of Hiram Keaya, son of Mrs. R. J. Oglesby, and Miss Lucy Herod, daughter of Judge Herod, will take place at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

David B. Hill says he had rather see the Democratic party buried than see it damned by yielding to the free silver craze. That is a more faithful saying, and more worthy of acceptation, than to say "I am a Democrat."

Populist Watson says there are too many government buildings. Free silver coinage, however, would not reduce the number as new public buildings would have to be built in which to store the silver the people would not carry around with them.

Musical Times, Chicago: W. J. Bryan, candidate for president on the Democratic ticket, admits that he is already defeated. In answer to an inquiry by a personal friend in this city he said: "I have no more chance of being elected president this year on the silver ticket than a snowball has of remaining in hades."

Bryan likes to quote from great men of the past such things as he can twist into support of free coinage and yet not one of those great men from whom he pretends to quote was ever in favor of paying 100 cents of debt with a 50 cent dollar and that is the main contrast between Bryan and the men he quotes.

It will be well to remember that the man by whose actions labor profits is the man who has brains enough to conduct a business which employs labor and not the fellow who never employs labor and whose heart is moved in such profound sympathy for labor only when he wants the vote of labor and to get it does all he can to array labor against those who employ it.

Free silver has been taken up by the opposition because they made such a dismal failure of free trade. They have made some people believe that free coinage of silver will bring prosperity, as easily as they made some people in 1892 believe that we could have a low tariff and not lose prosperity.

General Daniel E. Sickles who lost a leg at Gettysburg, General O. O. Howard, who lost an arm at Fair Oaks and Corporal James Tanner, who lost both legs at Bull Run form a living picture of patriotism in well defined contrast with the American citizen who would destroy the honor and credit of his government by voting for a sham dollar in the hope that by it he may be able to pay an honest debt with 50 cent dollars.

The same senile friends of labor who insult wage earners whose votes they cannot control and characterize them as slaves, are of the same class of senile patriots who, during the war, insulted Union soldiers they could not induce to desert. The laboring man whose vote they can control against his own interest is treated as a brave and wise citizen until after the election and when he complains of being out of work he is told that "any man who is out of work is dishonest." These fellows treated deserters the same way. After they had induced him to desert against his own honor, and his own interest he was treated as a great patriot and was their especial care, but as soon as the war was over and the matter of pensioning the soldiers came up none showed so much abhurrence for a deserter and said harder things about him than those same sham patriots who fooled him into desertion.

Bismarck on Bimetallism.

St Louis Globe-Democrat: The letter of Prince Bismarck to Gov. Culberson, of Texas, which the Bryanites are rolling as a sweet morsel under their tongues, is really not of the least advantage to them so far as the question now before the American people is concerned. Bismarck says he always has had a predilection for bimetallism and a mutual agreement between the principal nations of the world for its establishment. McKinley feels the same way upon the subject, and the Republican platform contains a declaration of like purport. But that is not what the Bryanites favor. They hoot at the idea of co-operation with foreign countries for the purpose of bringing about such a result, and loudly ask if the American Republic is not big and strong enough to have a financial policy of its own, "without waiting for the consent of any other nation." As a matter of fact, they are not for bimetallism at all in the true and proper sense of the word. They talk glibly about the coinage of both metals at a given ratio, but what they actually propose is the coinage of silver under conditions that would inevitably drive all the gold out of the country and leave us only the white metal.

There is nothing in Bismarck's letter to indicate that he is in favor of such a policy. When he speaks of bimetallism he means the concurrent use of both gold and silver, and not the displacement of gold by silver. In other words, his predilection is for such a larger employment of silver as can be made consistent with the continued use of gold; and he plainly signifies that he does not believe the double standard can be maintained by the joint action of "the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce." He speaks of independent action by the people of the United States not as a thing sufficient in itself to settle the matter; but merely as a step that he thinks would probably "exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement." That is to say, with such action taken by our country, the co-operation of other great nations would still be [illegible] to his view, to make the experiment a success. That is what he means, and his letter is not to be fairly interpreted in any other way. He does not say that he is friendly to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as advocated by the Bryanites, which would give us monometallism instead of bimetallism. On the contrary, he simply favors an increased amount of silver currency whenever it can be secured by international agreement; and that is the position of the Republicans, and not of their opponents.

Who Employs Labor?

The Demopopulists seem all at once to have lost their enthusiasm for free silver as an issue save the brilliant financiers that infest the curbstones and parks and tell how it should be done. For the last week they have been engaged in making reconnaissance in the hope of finding some weak spot in the Republican line where they might attack with some hope of success. The last point on which they have expended some ammunition is an attack on Mark Hanna. They charge he is the enemy of labor and assume that the Republican party, sound money, the honor of the government, patriotism, prosperity and McKinley should all be struck down because a lot of political lazaroni who have demonstrated they dare not tell the truth say that Mark Hanna who is at the head of the national Republican committee and who is running for no office is an enemy of labor. This is brilliantly logical. As logical as their assumptions about free silver, free trade and free revolution. Mark Hanna, the enemy of labor? A man who has brains enough to run his business and employ 5000 men clean through a Democratic administration in spite of its unfriendly legislation? Mark Hanna needs no defense from the attacks of these political mountebanks and when he gets through with them and the smoke of battle has cleared away, as Tom Reed once said they will not be buried in single political graves but will be buried in platoons, regiments and brigades. Mark Hanna employs more men, and has brains enough to pay them, than all the free silver shouters, except the silver mine owners, from Maine to California employ. The friend of labor and the beneficiary of a growing country like this is the man who has brains enough to conduct a business that employs labor.

The enemy of labor is the demagogue who for political purposes tries to disturb the relations of the employer and the employe by lying to the employe about the employer. They are as thick in this campaign as they were in 1892. They deceived many who have their labor to sell in 1892. What did they do to help labor after the jobs were lost? Not one thing. Some of them said when labor complained that "the man who was out of work was dishonest." That was their contribution to labor when it was in distress and now when they want to win another election, they offer labor the red tongue of falsehood and the red flag of anarchy. The great commodity of American labor when employed means bread to hungry wives and children. It means clothing, fire, home and comfort and these things will not come through the mouthings of demagogues and political rats who eat the calking out of the ship of prosperity and leave it to flounder on the sands of distress. Labor should and will in this campaign rise up and crush those people who are so prolific of bad advice and who never employ labor.

They Won't Stand Up.

In the Long-Simpson debate at Hutchinson, Kan., Long, in his opening address, handed Simpson six questions that he desired answered during his closing speech, which were as follows:

1. Would the opening of the mints of the United States alone to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 raise the price of silver bullion to $1.29 per ounce, measured in gold and maintain it at that price?

2. Has free coinage of gold and silver in the United States or in any other country at a fixed ratio ever maintained the equality of the coinage to a commercial ratio of the two metals? If so, when and where?

3. Is there a country in the world today that has the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver that has gold in circulation, and is there a gold standard country today that does not use silver as money along with gold.

4. Are you still in favor of the demonetization of both gold and silver and the issuance of legal tender paper money instead?

5. How did it happen that the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in this country never gave us as much coin money, both gold and silver, per capita, as we now have of silver coin per capita?

6. Do you still believe in absolute free trade?

Jerry refused absolutely to answer, saying that he would answer them at Newton. His refusal was greeted with groans. These questions free silverites will not answer because they dare not answer them neither will they attempt to say how the free coinage of silver can possibly help the wage earner. They know it will amount to cutting down his wages in the same proportion that the silver dollar would be cheaper in purchasing power than the present dollar.

A Miner's View.

William Scaife, ex-president of the Illinois Miners' union and an ex-member of the Illinois legislature, writes for the press an able letter, urging miners to vote the Republican ticket. Among other things he says: "And neither free silver nor anything else is going to help us, but a return to McKinleyism with a protective tariff that will shut out coal from China, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Every pound of coal that comes into this country from those countries ought to be prohibited from coming, and be produced by the American coal miners. The same ought to be done with every foot of lumber, every dozen eggs and every yard of cloth, and all other things that we can produce ourselves. This is Republican doctrine. And I feel that the election of that champion (in all seasons) of the workingmen, William McKinley, will be a return to that policy and an abolition of the perfidy and dishonor bill that was fathered by a Democratic congress, and can be truly called a 'chip of the old block.'

"Sir, the coal miners are truly in a woeful condition. The Democratic party not content with the adoption of a policy that has reduced their (the coal miners') wages until they can scarcely subsist when they see they cannot possibly get wages lower by the old process adopt a new scheme. They tell them the dollar for which they give a day's work is worth 47 cents too much and they propose to pay them with a 73 cent dollar, the most bare faced fraud ever attempted to be put on the wageworkers of the country."

The Silver Peril.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A great deal of truth is compressed into the declaration of the American Bankers' association in its convention in St. Louis. The association, which represents every locality in the United States, sets forth in its address to the country that in its opinion, "the existing commercial depression is immediately due to the attacks which threaten to overthrow the present gold standard of value, and that it further believes that our full measure of national prosperity will not be gained until the whole world understands that the dollar of the United States is 100c worth of gold and that the nation intends to keep it at that value."

No sane person will deny that the present trade torpor is due to the silver menace. The Bryanites, semi-sane and insane, concede, we believe, that Bryan's election would bring on a panic, but they contend that the panic would be short, and that business would soon adjust itself to the new conditions. They think, or pretend they think, that after the adjustment was made business would be better than it has been in recent years, and that it would stay better. But the Bryanites, blind and false in most things, see and do not deny that the uncertainty as to which standard is going to prevail after November 3 is the cause of the depression. To this extent they are in entire harmony with the thoughtful people of the country, Democrats and Republicans.

The uncertainty, however, in the opinion of the great majority of the people, is not as to which side is going to win, but as to the length of McKinley's lead in the electoral college. This point, the extent of the honest money side's preponderance, is more important than most persons may realize. As the bankers' address says, "our full measure of national prosperity will not be gained until the whole world understands that the dollar of the United States is 100c worth of gold, and that the nation intends to keep it at that value." There is only one way of getting the world to understand this, and that is by making McKinley's majority more sweeping even than Cleveland's was in 1892. A majority like that rolled up by Grant in 1872 would bury the silver follow so deep that even the Algelds, the Bryans and the St warts would be ashamed to mourn over it. The indications are that an honest money majority of something like the 1872 proportion will be had.

Bryan's Egg Illustration.

A correspondent for the New York Sun has the following to say of the free silver theory as expounded by Bryan at Eminence, Ky., Sept. 15:

"If any man in this community would offer to buy all the eggs produced at 25 cents a dozen, and was able to make good the offer, nobody would sell eggs for less, no matter what the cost of production, whether one cent or five cents a dozen. So with silver."

That is to say, "If any man in this community would offer to buy" at twice their market value per dozen, "all the eggs produced, and was able to make good his offer," that alone would establish the market price of eggs. Now, if he had supposed his egg buyer to buy eggs at the market price and try to corner the egg market at 25 cents per dozen, his "so with silver" would mean that he believes the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill was wrong only in being limited. But "so with silver, free coinage would establish the market price of silver at $1.29, and nobody would sell it for a cent less."

This means that "if any man in this community would offer to take all the eggs produced," and, without regard to value, put them up in packages of one dozen and mark them one dozen eggs, 25 cents, and return these packages to the owners, that alone would establish the market price of eggs. When that style of argument is used by a candidate for the presidency, who can be anything but a goldbug?

The Badge of Honor.

From the Daily of Friday.

As predicted by the Republican it would, the Decatur Review this morning burlesques and insults those railroad men who left this city yesterday in large numbers to attend the sound money rally of railroad men at Terre Haute. It prints an illustration of the badge worn by those who went to Terre Haute and characterizes it as a "Badge of Slavery." When stripped of all superfluity, this means, from the Dempopoulist standpoint, that the railroad man who will not allow a wild eyed free silver howler to make an ass of him is, therefore, a slave; that the wage earner who will not allow a lot of sneaking incendiaries to lead him into the notion that the corporation or the men who gives him employment are his enemies, and on that delusion casts his vote to help some designing Democrat get an office, and himself out of a job, is the property of his employer. No greater compliment could, if properly understood, be passed upon a wage earner than to be charged by the mountebank who cannot use him with being another's slave.

The same civilization and many of the same men, who sneeringly spoke of the railroad people as slaves, for no better reason than that they are not willing to cut their wages in two by voting to reduce the value of a dollar which measures their wages from 100 cents to 50 cents, called the young men who enlisted in the Union army to save the country from dissolution and who refused to betray their country and dishonor themselves by desertion, "Lincoln Dogs," "Lincoln Hirelings," and on one occasion one man who is now a leader for free silver and national dishonor said in a public speech that every northern soldier should have an iron collar forged about his neck and have inscribed up it, "A. Lincoln, His Dog." To those people, of those days, the soldier who could not be induced to desert the cause he was sworn to support, and eschew his loyalty and responsibility to his country, was a slave, a puppet, a tool, a mere dog cringing at the heels of Abraham Lincoln the men they characterized as a usurper and tyrant.

To be thus characterized by such men was an evidence of the soldier's loyalty and was creditable to him, instead of a reproach. The day has come when all men who set any value upon their country, honor those who defended the union on the field, and the men who called him a dog and Lincoln a usurper and a tyrant, want no mention made of the error they committed by following their prejudices and passions thirty-three years ago, and are first to applaud the name of Lincoln whom they maligned and insulted while he was trying to save the government from destruction. Men who could commit so grievous an error at that time can do the same now. They then invoked the constitution in defense of their conduct which they now indirectly apologize for. They now again invoke the constitution while they are trying to foist the free silver fraud and other dangerous doctrines upon the American people and calling the free man a slave who refuses to follow them, but the time will come when the railroad man whom they call a slave because they cannot deceive him into acting against his own interest will be honored for his independence and devotion to right political principles. The "Badge of Slavery" in the free silver, free trade vocabulary is a badge of honor in the patriotic vocabulary just as the "Lincoln Hirelings" was in the 60s.

The Review also conveniently heard a man say that all that was lacking to make the badge complete was that it should have at the bottom, "England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty." Perhaps that man thought it was smart to say so, but his saying so does not make it so any more than his vote gave this country prosperity. When he casts such an aspersion upon those who disagree with him he is forgetful of the fact that Wilson, the author of the Democratic tariff act was feasted in England after the act became a law because it was in the interest of England while McKinley who was the author of the McKinley act which gave this country the greatest prosperity it ever had was burned in effigy in Birmingham, England, because that tariff act was in the interest of American progress, American wages as against the interests of England and the products of European pauperized wages. In 1892 England expected every American free trader to do his duty and England was not disappointed, for she, as a result of the Wilson tariff law, has prosperity while millions of American workmen are begging for bread.

Senator Vilas Wins Applause.

Senator William F. Vilas was chairman of the Gen. Sickels meeting, in Madison, Wis., and delivered a short and eloquent address, saying that party devotion pales before the vital causes now at issue, and that no political difference interferes when such a danger threatens the country. He was loudly applauded when he declared that "we, in Wisconsin, yield nothing in patriotism to the good sense of our brothers in Maine and Vermont, and their hills and dales will get answer like blazing prairies from the plains of the west. Some of us are for McKinley and Hobart, some for Palmer and Buckner, but we all stand side by side united by a common bond of patriotism to silence the voice of treason."

Labor Cheaper Than Fuel in Mexico.

Musical Times, Chicago: William H Sloan, general director of Baptist missions in Mexico and for eight years a resident of the City of Mexico, in writing here (Springfield, Ohio,) in regard to getting a needed larger printing press makes this singular statement:

"It would be better if it were one that could be turned by hand, for in this silver country labor is cheaper than any kind of fuel."

A 16 to 1 Dollar.

There is on exhibition at the Race Clothing Co. store one of the first issues of the Bryan free silver dollar. It is an exact copy of the present sound money dollar, but is 1¼ inches in circumference and 3½ inches in diameter. On one side are the words, "United States of America," "16 to 1," "mit," and on the other side the head of the Goddess of Liberty."

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can readily realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Bill of Sale.

Frank J. Rickets has made a bill of sale of growing corn in Oakley township to W. H. Nickey for $126.75.

George M. Reed, near Berlin, Sangamon county, raised 409 bushels of good wheat on ten acres of ground.

Fatal Result of a Quarrel.

New Orleans, Sept. 26.—Harry Goldsmith and Joseph Goldstein, two young business men, quarrelled over a prank which one played on the other. Goldsmith shot and killed Goldstein and then blew out his own brains.

College Destroyed.

Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 26—The Northern Illinois college at Fulton burned this morning. loss $100,000. Thirty students sleeping in the building escaped.

There is an epidemic of sore eyes among the children of the Athens school.

A business man is not the most patient creature in the world. He cannot stop work every minute to bother with an irritating skin disease, or a hacking cough that insists on breaking into his bargain-making. Neither will he wait to hear any long-drawn-out story of the cause of his ailment. He doesn't care two straws about a fine spun theory of how he should treat himself. He may be predisposed to scrofula, or consumption. "That," he will tell you "has nothing to do with the case." He wants to be well. If he can be cured, write out a prescription and send in your bill. So, here's the first part of the proposition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine that permeates the whole body as water goes through a sponge. It is a microbe hunter and a microbe killer. It is a well-known fact that many persons of scrofulous blood, encourage the breaking out of unsightly sores, to prevent the disease going to the lungs. There is no need of living in this state of dread and discomfort. Purify the blood. It can be done. The "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent. of all consumptive cases, also of all other lingering, bronchial, throat and lung diseases. Don't allow a druggist to persuade you into taking something that he says is "just as good." Maybe it's better for him—better for his profits. Take the "Golden Medical Discovery"—the greatest discovery of the age. In addition, in order to know yourself better, send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and get in return, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a book of 1008 pages, illustrated, and is full of common sense talk that any one who can read will understand.

And here is the testimony of Mrs. E. E. Enders, of *Carey, Ohio*, in regard to the "Golden Medical Discovery": "I had a troublesome skin disease. I suffered much from surface sores. Nothing helped me until I tried the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' A year or two later I had lung trouble. Again the 'Discovery' cured me." (Mrs.) E. E. Enders

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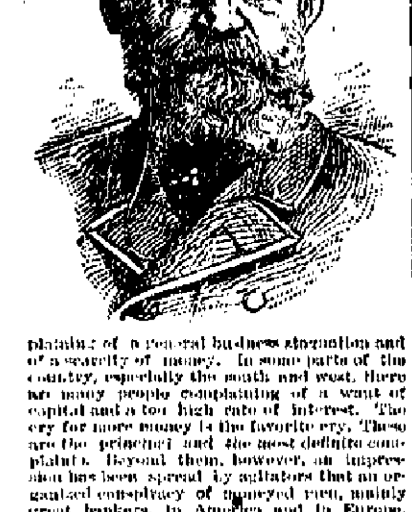
Why Prices Have Declined—The Alleged "Crime of 1873" Has Not Made Goods Cheaper—The Consequences of a Free Silver Victory In November Would Be Panic, Bankruptcy and Universal Distress and Poverty—Free Coinage at Sixteen to One Means Silver Monometallism—Wages Will Be Cut Down and Half of the People's Savings Will Be Lost—Appeals to Prejudice In Support of Repudiation Policies Are Immoral and Bound to Fall.

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the interior, delivered an address on September 5th, in Central Music hall, Chicago, on the issues of the campaign, under the auspices of the American Honest Money league. Every seat in the hall was filled, many persons who desired admission being turned away for lack of room. The address in part was as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have come from the east to the west to speak to you for honest money. I do not imagine myself to be in an "enemy's country." There is to me no enemy's country within the boundaries of this republic. Wherever I am among Americans I am among fellow citizens and friends bound together by common interests and a common patriotism. In this spirit I shall discuss the question of the day. I shall not deal in financial philosophy, but in hard and dry facts.

There are sporadic discontents in the country, partly genuine, partly produced by artificial agitation. They may be specified thus: There are farmers who complain of the low prices of agricultural products; laboring men complaining of a lack of remunerative employment; men in all sorts of pursuits com-



plaining of a general business stagnation and of a scarcity of money. In some parts of the country, especially the south and west, there are many people complaining of a want of capital and a too high rate of interest. The cry for more money is the favorite cry. These are the principal and the most definite complaints. Beyond them, however, an impression has been spread by agitators that an organized conspiracy of moneyed men, mainly great bankers, in America and in Europe, backed by the monarchs and aristocracies of the old world, is seeking the general establishment of the gold standard of value to monopolize or corner the world's money to the general detriment.

All this has found definite expression in the following declaration of the Chicago platform: "We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." Mark well that all these evil consequences are ascribed to the demonetization of silver in the United States alone—not to its demonetization anywhere else. This is to justify the presentation as a sufficient remedy of the free coinage of silver in the United States alone, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

The platform is amplified by free coinage orators, who tell us that the act of 1873, called "the crime of 1873," has surreptitiously "wiped out" one-half of the people's money—namely, silver; that in consequence the remaining half of our metallic money—namely, gold—as a basis of the whole financial structure, has to do the same business that formerly was done by gold and silver together; that thereby gold has risen to about double its former purchasing power, the gold dollar being virtually a 200 cent dollar; that the man who produces things for sale is thus being robbed of half the price, while debts payable on the gold basis have become twice as heavy, and that this fall of prices and increase of burdens is enriching the money changers and oppressing the people.

What Are the Facts?

Are these complaints well founded? Look at facts which nobody disputes. That there has been a considerable fall in the prices of many articles since 1873 is certainly true. But was this fall caused by the so called demonetization of silver through the act of 1873? Now, not to speak of other periods of our history, such as the period from 1815 to 1851, everybody knows that there was a considerable fall of prices, not only as to agricultural products—cotton, for instance, dropped from $1 a pound in 1814 to 17 cents in 1871—but in many kinds of industrial products before 1873. What happened before 1873 cannot have been caused by what happened in 1873. This is clear. The shrinkage after 1873 may, therefore, have been caused by something else.

Another thing is equally clear. Whenever a change in the prices of commodities is caused by a change in supply or demand, or both, then it may affect different articles differently. Thus wheat may rise in price, the supply being proportionately short, while at the same time cotton may decline in price, the supply being proportionately abundant. But when a change of prices takes place in consequence of a great change in the purchasing power of the money of the country, especially when that change is sudden, then the effect must be equal, or at least approximately so, as to all articles that are bought or sold with that money. If by the so called demonetization of silver in 1873 the gold dollar or the dollar on the gold basis became a 200 cent dollar at all, then it became a 200 cent dollar at once and for everything. It could not possibly be at the same time a 200 cent dollar for wheat, and a 120 cent dollar for coal, and a 150 cent dollar for cotton, and a 100 cent dollar for corn or for shovels. I challenge any one to gainsay this.

Prices and the Act of 1873.

Now for the facts. The act of 1873 in question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, oats and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward; cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a rise in wheat and a decline in corn, oats, rye and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying the price above that of 1870 and up to that of 1871, years preceding the act of 1873. Evidently so far the 200 cent dollar had not made its mark at all. But I will admit the possible plea that, as they say, the act of 1873 having been passed in secret, people did not know anything about it, and prices remained measurably steady, in ignorance of what dreadful things had happened. If so, then it would appear that, if the knowing ones had only kept still about it, the gold dollar would have modestly remained a 100 cent dollar and nobody would have been hurt. But, seriously speaking, it may be said that when the act of 1873 was passed we were still using exclusively paper money, that neither gold nor silver was in circulation, and that therefore the demonetization would not be felt. Very well. But, then, in 1879 specie payments were resumed. Metallic money circulated again. And more than that, the cry about "the crime of 1873" resounded in congress and in the country. Then at last the 200 cent gold dollar had its opportunity. Prices could no longer plead ignorance. What happened? In 1880 wheat rose above the price of 1870, likewise corn, cotton and oats. In 1881 wheat rose again; also corn, oats and cotton. In 1882 wheat and cotton declined, while corn and oats rose. The reports here given are those of the New York market. They may vary somewhat from report of farm prices, but they present the rise and decline of prices with substantial correctness.

If, however, there be somebody believing that, in spite of these facts, the demonetization of silver by the act of 1873 must in some mysterious way have done something to depress prices, I meet him with the affirmation that the silver dollar was practically demonetized long before 1873. To judge from the speeches of our free coinage orators, the American people must before 1873 have fairly wallowed in silver dollars. What is the fact? President *Jefferson* stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1806. From 1793 to 1873, aside from fractional currency—which since 1853 was only limited legal tender—only about 8,000,000 of silver dollars were coined. They were so scarce that you would hardly ever see one except in a curiosity shop as a rare coin.

There was constant trouble with the legal ratio between gold and silver, which could not be so fixed as to keep the two metals together in circulation. Once one of them would be driven out of the country and then the other. Meanwhile over $1,000,000,000 of gold coin was coined, and since 1853 gold was substantially the only full legal tender money in actual circulation. And those were exceptionally prosperous times. Then the civil war came and swept all our metallic money out of sight. Paper money took its place, and in that condition we were in 1873, when the famous act of 1873 was passed. What, then, was in reality that law that has since been so fiercely denounced as "the crime of 1873?" Why, it was simply an act revising our coinage laws and providing among other things that certain silver coins should be struck to be legal tender in the payment of debts only to a small amount. The standard silver dollar, that had practically been out of use since President Jefferson in 1806 had stopped its coinage, was simply not mentioned in the enumeration. That is all. The act of 1873 therefore did not create a new state of things, but simply recognized a state of things which had existed for many and many years. It did thereby not only not destroy half the money of the country, but not a single dollar of it.

Why Prices Have Declined.

But what is it, then, that has caused the decline of prices? I appeal to your common sense. Do you think that when one man, aided by machinery, does as much productive work as formerly ten or more did, and when our modern means of transportation carry the product from the producer to the consumer with five times the speed at one-fifth the cost, and when in the transmission of intelligence time is quite and cost almost annihilated, do you think that then the product of human labor should not in due proportion become cheaper? If it did not, then modern civilization would in one of its most important and beneficent functions be a flat failure. For what is the inventive genius of the age that devotes itself to practical objects engaged in—what else than in devising and developing means and methods by which the things required by mankind for the sustenance and comfort of life be made better and more easily attainable—that is, cheaper?

The farmer in the United States welcomed the agricultural machinery which helps him in planting, raising and harvesting his crop. He welcomed the railroad, the steamboat, the low freights, the telegraph, which shortened the distance between his farm and the market, and the banking arrangements required for moving and selling his product. But as nearly all our farmers had the same encouragement, so it followed quite naturally that the wheat crop of this country increased from an annual average of 312,000,000 bushels between 1870 and 1880 to an annual average of 475,000,000 bushels between 1880 and 1895. But also foreign countries had the encouraging benefit; new wheatfields were opened in Russia and the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, and, according to Bradstreet's, a very competent authority, the wheat product of the world grew from 1880 to 1894 no less than 420,000,000 bushels, while the world's consumption is estimated to increase only 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels annually. When the increase of the world's supply thus gains upon the increase of the world's demand, is it a wonder that in the world's market, which rules the price for all exporting countries, that price should have declined? Is not this an infinitely more rational explanation of the decline in prices than to ascribe that decline to the so called demonetization law of 1873, which practically demonetized nothing, but was actually followed by an increase of our currency, nearly trebling its volume and making the per capita far, far higher than it ever had been before, and higher than it is in any other country except one? You might as well ascribe our civil war to the great comet of 1811.

Our Recent Silver Laws.

Cowed by the uproarious outcry which was started by the silver miners and taken up by the "cheap money" men, congress passed two laws, one in 1878, the other in 1890, in pursuance of which over 420,000,000 of silver dollars were added to our currency, more than 50 times as many dollars as had ever been coined before, besides a large addition to our subsidiary silver coins. Our paper money was largely increased, so that while in 1873, the year in which the American people were said to have been robbed of half their money—while in 1873, I say, we had $771,000,000 of money in the United States, we had $2,217,000,000 in 1895, nearly three times as much, and while in 1873 the circulation was $18.04 per capita, it was $21.99 per capita in 1895—fifty times as many silver dollars and many times more money of all kinds than this country had ever had in its most prosperous days—and yet the price of silver in the market kept on falling, and the prices of many commodities, agricultural staples included, continued in their declining tendency. Now analyze this case. Upon what ground do the silver advocates assert that the so called demonetization of silver depressed prices? According to their own reasoning, because there has not been sufficient money to sustain prices. Sustain what prices? Those prevailing before 1873. But there is now three times as much money as there was in 1873 and a much higher per capita circulation. Well, what becomes of their argument? Some of the silver philosophers have invented a more mysterious phrase—that prices have gone down because by the act of 1873 the "money of ultimate redemption" had been curtailed, only gold being available for this purpose. But, according to the treasury statistics, we had in 1873 only $25,000,000 of coin, including subsidiary silver, in the country, and now we have much over $700,000,000 of gold alone, or more than 21 times as much money of "ultimate redemption" as in 1873. And yet prices are low. The man whom such facts do not convince that the decline of prices cannot have been caused by any effect produced upon our currency by the act of 1873 must have a skull so thick that a trip hammer would not drive a sound conclusion through it.

How the Act Was Passed.

But I hear myself asked, If this is so, why was this act of 1873 passed secretly, surreptitiously, stealthily? For silver orators have been persistently dinning into the popular ear for many years, until millions believed it, the story that the silver dollar was "assassinated" through the law of 1873 by some dark, corrupt plot. This fable has been so often and so authoritatively disproved that I am unwilling to take it up again in detail. Senator Sherman [illegible] recently in a most conclusive manner. I [illegible] that I was a member of the [illegible] at the time and know whereof I affirm, and I emphatically pronounce all the stories about the act of 1873 being passed surreptitiously; about senators and members being somehow hypnotized, so that they did not know what they were doing; about some Englishman being on the ground with much money to promote the demonetization of silver, and so on, as wholly and unqualifiedly false. I wish to be scrupulously courteous to my opponents. But as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history I am bound to say that in the 40 years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed nor heard of such unscrupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873, its origin, its nature and its consequences.

What Would Follow Bryan's Election.

Consider now what the immediate consequences would be if Mr. Bryan were elected president with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be anxious to have his free coinage law enacted, but that could not be, even if he called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May, five or six months after the day of election. But as soon on the 4th of November as the result of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained.

It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treasury for the gold in it by persons holding greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation to be hoarded or exported. Why will it disappear? Because every sensible person when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dollar and hold the more valuable gold dollar back for more profitable use. Gold will therefore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coinage law can be enacted. What does it mean to be on the silver basis? The word "coin," wherever it appears in the law, will no longer mean gold, as it was so far understood, but silver alone. The greenback or treasury note redeemable in "coin" will no longer be redeemed in gold, as heretofore, but only in silver. The United States bond payable in coin, no matter whether gold was paid for it or whether it had been sold for the very purpose of buying gold for the treasury, will be paid, principal and interest, in silver—repudiation as flagrant as the world ever witnessed. Our daily transactions in buying and selling, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on upon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar. That is what the silver basis means. You can study in Mexico how it works.

The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about $600,000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. Nearly one-third of it will be gone, and what remains will be reduced nearly one-half in purchasing power. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappearance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of $600,000,000.

The Free Coinage Panic.

What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "I think it," meaning the victory of the free coinage movement, "will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a *condition of prosperity*." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always throw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine." Just so.

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep themselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

No class of society will be spared the destructive consequences. Every frightened creditor, pressed by his own creditors and apprehensive of a growing loss by every day's delay, will eagerly pounce upon his debtors. The prompt settlement of every account will be peremptorily demanded. Our farmers who have mortgages on their property and who have been told that free coinage will make things exceedingly easy for them will have some unexpected experiences. Every mortgage debt that is due will be quickly called in. The mortgagor who tries to have his bond extended will find an unwilling ear. He who seeks to borrow money in order to replace the old mortgage with a new one will be told that this is no time for loans, except, perhaps, upon exorbitant conditions. The mortgagor may find, too, that his bond is payable in gold coin, and he will have to buy the gold at the premium then ruling. Foreclosures will be the order of the day. The mortgagor who seeks shelter under the law's delay will at any rate further burden his property with the cost of legal proceedings. Everywhere anxiety, embarrassment, sacrifice, loss and distress, even before Mr. Bryan could ascend the presidential chair.

Bryan's Bimetallism.

After five or six months of such a deadly crisis, Mr. Bryan's extra session of congress would begin and give us free coinage. Then, as Mr. Bryan solemnly promised us in his great New York oration, free coinage will give us bimetallism, bimetallism will give us an abundance of money, and all will be right. Bimetallism? What is bimetallism? It is a monetary system in which the two metals circulate together for all the purposes of money on a parity with each other upon a fixed legal ratio, which in our case is 16 to 1. Evidently to have bimetallism gold must be on hand as well as silver.

How will Mr. Bryan get the gold back from the money power? Evidently he must offer an inducement? What inducement? To be sure, the mints will be open to gold as well as silver. But who will offer gold bullion to have it coined into dollars for circulation when he can have silver dollars with the same legal tender power at half the price? Only an idiot would do that. Of course, gold will be offered only when the silver dollar is up again to the gold standard. There is the rub. But here Mr. Bryan steps in with a theory which is a curiosity in statesmanship. He said in his New York speech: "Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply." And again, "When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting that coin."

Would Be Silver Monometallism.

What? Is this to mean that under free coinage the government will purchase silver bullion and pay a certain fixed price for it? If so, then Mr. Bryan, the great free coinage apostle, does not know what free coinage is. Let us remind him. It means that the owner of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined and returned to him in coined pieces, so many dollars for so much weight of pure silver. It does not mean that the government "stands ready to purchase the entire supply of silver at a certain price." The government does not purchase a single ounce of it. It merely receives the bullion, stamps it and returns it. And as to fixing a price, as soon as the government stops holding up the silver dollar to the gold standard, as it would with Mr. Bryan's election, the silver dollar, measured by its purchasing power, will be worth not a cent more than the market value of the silver contained in it. If the market value of that quantity is 50 cents, and you present at the mint 50 cents' worth of bullion, you get back, not a gold dollar, but a silver dollar worth just 50 cents. You might, instead of taking your bullion to the mint, sell it in the market for just the same amount of money. Indeed, bullion owners, unless they have some special reason for taking their bullion to the mint, will take it to the market and sell it there, as they very extensively do in all countries in which there is free silver coinage. Why should they not? Because, if they have their bullion coined, they get legal tender dollars for it. Why, if they sell it in the market they get there legal tender dollars likewise. It will therefore be a mere question of special convenience whether they take it to the mint or to the market. And in the market, according to all human reason and experience, its price will, temporary fluctuations notwithstanding, remain on the whole very near to the figure of the cost at which it can in large quantities be produced. Mr. Bryan's strange imaginings have therefore proved only that when he speaks of government purchases of silver and fixing prices and creating a demand greater than the supply, he simply does not know what free coinage is.

Every sensible person, I trust, will now admit that free silver coinage in the United States alone will make bimetallism, the equal use of both gold and silver as money, utterly impossible, here as well as abroad. It will confirm Europe in gold monometallism and condemn us to silver monometallism—the exclusive use of silver as money and of paper based upon silver. No doubt this is what the silver men are really aiming at.

How Free Silver Will Work.

Let us now consider how it will affect the various interests of the people. The first blessing we are promised to flow from free coinage is a general rise of prices. This means that the silver dollar will buy less than the gold dollar did, and this for the reason that it is no longer worth as much as the gold dollar. Evidently the promise of bimetallism, of silver rising to its old price on the one hand, and the promise of higher prices owing to a less valuable silver dollar on the other hand do not go together. The one or the other is a fraud. Of course the fraud is the promise of bimetallism. The rise of prices owing to the debasement of the dollar will begin at once as soon as gold departs and we slip on the silver basis. Bread will be dearer; milk, coffee, sugar, tea, meat, vegetables, will be dearer; clothes, shoes and hats will be dearer; rents, furniture, coal, kerosene—in short, every article the price of which can be raised by the seller.

High prices are a two edged sword—handy to the seller, but unpleasant to the buyer. They press, of course, hardest upon those who are compelled to buy most in proportion to their income or their earnings. And who are they? The poor people. What a rich family spends upon the actual necessaries of life, the indispensable food, clothing and shelter, is very little compared with its income. Most of its expenditures go for things that are not necessaries and may be classed as luxuries, the purchasing of which may be suspended or postponed without hardship. But the poor family, the wage earner's family, is obliged to spend a very large part of its income from day to day upon food, clothing, shelter, heat and light, that cannot be temporarily dispensed with without hardship. From a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life the poor people therefore suffer by far the most.

Where the Wage Earner Will Come In.

How stands the case of the wage earners whose product can be raised in price proportionate to the debasement of the dollar? As the dollar falls in value the manufacturer or the merchant marks up his goods. The workingman or the clerk, finding himself hard pressed by the rise in price of the necessaries of life, applies for a corresponding increase of wages. The head of the factory or the mercantile establishment admits that some increase is called for. "But," says he, "you are not the only person in trouble. The value of our money is fluctuating. We hardly know what it is today. We surely do not know what it will be next week. Profits are excessively close anyhow. We make a sale or a purchase today and think it is at a profit. Tomorrow we may find that it was at a loss. We hardly venture to make a contract to be filled at a future time, because we can make no safe calculations. We can increase your wages a little, but not much. For that you will have to wait until things are more settled. Besides, this silver free coinage has thrown all business into dreadful confusion, and there are plenty of people out of employment who would do your work for less than you get now." And so the wage earner has to be satisfied with a little increase of pay and wait for more while the advanced prices of necessaries prey upon him.

Is this mere conjecture? It is the experience of every country that has been cursed by a rise of prices through money of fluctuating value. I defy any one to show me in the whole history of the world a single exception. Have we not, during our civil war, witnessed it with our own eyes? In 1862, when our irredeemable paper currency had begun to depreciate, the average wages of labor rose only 3 per cent, while average prices rose 18. In 1863, when wages had risen 10½ per cent, average prices were 49 per cent higher; in 1864 wages had risen 25½ per cent and prices 90½; in 1865 wages had advanced 48 per cent and prices 117 above what wages and prices had been in gold in 1861. In other words, the laboring man's wages had lost in purchasing power more than 30 cents in every dollar. Every country laboring under similar conditions tells the same story. What reason in the world is there to assume that this universal rule will not operate in the case of free coinage?

And what have the apostles of free silver coinage to say to this? Hear Mr. Bryan himself in his famous New York oration, "While a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar—employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain." Is that all? Yes, all. Does not Mr. Bryan know that under what was practically the gold standard we had in the fifties one of the most active and prosperous periods this country has ever seen? Does he not know that more recently, at the time of the return to specie payments, we had under the gold standard years of signal prosperity with all hands at work? And does he wish to learn what has been the trouble since and what is the trouble now? Let him ask the employers of labor, and with almost one voice they will tell him that not the existing gold standard, but the growing danger of its overthrow, that the growing aggressiveness of the free coinage movement, filling the minds of men with anxious apprehensions as to dark future uncertainties, has served to paralyze that spirit of enterprise which sets the laboring man to work. Let him study the history of the crisis of 1893. Not the gold standard, but distrust of silver destroyed the confidence that employs labor. This is the truth, and Mr. Bryan will in vain try to deny it.

Debtor and Creditor.

The free coinage men profess especial solicitude for those whom they call "the debtor class." Who are the debtor class? Our silver friends speak as if, as a rule, the rich people were creditors and the poor were debtors. Is this correct? In my household I am the debtor to the cook and the chambermaid and the washerwoman two or three weeks in the month, and they are my creditors. Nor are they likely to be debtors to anybody else, while I may be, for they have little if any credit, while I perhaps have some. I am therefore the only debtor in my house. The relations between the large employer of labor and the employees are substantially the same. Ordinarily the employer, the rich man, is apt to be the only debtor among them. The employees are, as a rule, only creditors, and as they lay up savings they are apt to become creditors in a larger sense. They deposit their money in savings banks or invest it in building associations, in mutual benefit societies, in loan companies or in life insurance policies and become capitalists in a small way. The amount deposited by people of small means in the savings banks of the United States is at present something over $1,800,000,000, that invested in building associations about $800,000,000, in mutual benefit societies $365,000,000 and in life insurance many hundred millions more.

The number of such creditors belonging to what our silver friends often call "the toiling masses" is therefore very large. Together with their dependents it may, for aught we know, amount to $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. Who are the debtors of these creditors? The savings banks had, according to the reports of 1894, loaned out about one-half of the money deposited with them on real estate mortgages and invested the other half in United States bonds, state, county and municipal bonds and railroad and other bonds and stocks. The investments of the life insurance companies were about proportionately the same. The investments in real estate mortgages are always preferably in large amounts, on property belonging to comparatively wealthy persons or to business corporations. Thus the debtors to these creditors belonging to the toiling masses are the United States, states and municipalities, railroad and other corporations and persons very much richer than the creditors. Here we have, then, rich debtors owing to many millions of poor creditors thousands of millions of dollars.

The silver orators pretend that they have the toiling masses greatly at heart and that free coinage is to be introduced mainly for their benefit. How do they take care of the toiling masses in this case? By bringing us down upon the silver basis they simply cut down the thousands of millions of invested savings of poor people to about 50 cents on the dollar. And for whose benefit is this done? For the benefit of the debtors of these poor people, who will gain about 50 cents on the dollar. And who are they? Aside from the United States and the states and municipalities, these debtors are railroad and other corporations and more or less rich men, whom our silver friends profess to abhor very much as belonging to the "money power." Thus will the silver standard bleed the poor creditor for the benefit of the rich debtor. May not the toiling masses pray heaven to deliver them of the free coinage friends?

How the People's Savings Will Fare.

And what have these friends to say in their own defense? I will again let Mr. Bryan's New York oration speak. He says first, with regard to the insurance companies, "Since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders." How wise! And that the companies may not have this benefit he proposes by the silver standard to strip the policies of the policy holders of nearly half their value! But does not Mr. Bryan know that most of these companies are mutual insurances, and that what benefits or injures the companies therefore benefits or injures the policy holders?

As to the saving bank depositors he says, "Under a gold standard there is increasing danger that the savings bank depositors will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets." And to avert this danger Mr. Bryan advises a policy which would, by the introduction of the silver standard, at once cut down the value of these assets to 50 cents on the dollar. He further says, "If the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, the depositors in savings banks may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses." Indeed! It is a remarkable fact that since 1873, the year of the great crime, until 1895, during the period when we had to suffer all the calamities of the gold standard, the deposits in savings banks have, instead of being withdrawn for living expenses, increased—positively increased—much over $1,000,000,000. And they would have increased still more had not some [illegible] withdrawn their [illegible] not for living expenses, but to send [illegible] to Europe for [illegible] ty, out of the way of [illegible] Bryan and other friends of the to[illegible]. They will [illegible] doubt bring that [illegible] back as soon as Mr. Bryan is [illegible]

[illegible] almost every man in active business is a debtor and a creditor at the same time—every merchant, every manufacturer, a creditor to his customers and a debtor to those from whom he buys. Let Mr. Bryan bring on his panic, and hundreds if not thousands of them, although ever so solvent under ordinary circumstances, will break because they cannot pay what they owe, being unable to collect what is due them.

"Cheap Money" Fallacies.

But we are told that the Bryan panic cannot last forever; that finally the business of the country will adjust itself to the silver basis; that then unrest will cease, and that confidence and prosperity will return. No, the unrest will not cease, for with the establishment of the silver basis will come the disappointment of those who brought it on.

The ultimate result is not at all uncertain. After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering and misery the American people will at last regain sanity of mind and arrive again at some very simple conclusions: That, if you call a peck a bushel, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard, you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a square rod an acre, you will have more acres, but not more land, and if you call 50 cents or 1 cent or a bit of paper, a *dollar*, you will have more dollars, but not more wealth—indeed, a great deal less chance for wealth, for you will have far less credit, because far less honesty. We shall then have learned again that the wit of man cannot—although insanity tries very hard—invent an economic system under which everything you have to sell will be dear and everything you have to buy will be cheap. And having got hold of these very, very simple truths, the American people will then in sackcloth and ashes repent of this insane free coinage debauch. They will then recognize how wise the great civilized nations were in adopting the only money in our days capable of being the money of the world's commerce as their own money. We shall then be sufficiently cured of prejudice to observe that under that monetary system those nations have on the whole prospered, notwithstanding serious evils and drawbacks under which we do not labor, and that the rate of interest is lowest where the gold standard has existed longest. We shall then understand that it is a good thing to have the necessaries of life in plenty and cheap; to have wages rising and payable in money that does not deceive; to have capital inspired with confidence in the value of money, and therefore eager to go out in investment or enterprise. We shall then readily acknowledge how foolish we were from the very beginning of our silver experiments in throwing away our gold for silver, by which we lost confidence, credit and prosperity. Chastened by adversity, we shall then no longer be tempted to repeat such nonsense, but with laborious and painful effort we shall work our way back to that money standard which will insure stability and confidence at home and enable us to trade with the nations of the world on equal terms.

It is not my habit to boast of a warm heart for the poor and suffering. But my sympathy is no less sincere because I do not carry my love and solicitude for the common people constantly at my tongue's end. If there be those who are satisfied with everything that exists, I am not one of them. There are few, if any, who abhor that which may properly be called plutocracy or detest the arrogance of wealth more heartily than I do. I know, also, that the industrial developments of our time have brought hardship to some classes of people which only the more sagacious, active and energetic among them have been able to counterbalance profitably with its benefits. There are laws and practices which, had I the power, I would promptly change, in the interest of common justice and equity. But because I am so minded I must oppose to the utmost a policy which, I am convinced, will immeasurably aggravate existing evils. I also know full well that a large majority of those who support free coinage are honest and well meaning citizens, wishing to do right. But because I know this, my blood stirs with indignation when I see the unscrupulous efforts made to goad them on to their destruction. I have witnessed in my long life ten presidential campaigns, but never one in which the appeals to prejudice, passion and cupidity were so reckless and the speculation upon assumed popular ignorance or rascality so audacious and wicked. Some of the silver orators actually speak as if they believed the American people to be born fools or knaves, or both.

Sectional and Class Prejudice.

They seek to excite the people of the west against the east because, as Mr. Bryan said in the Chicago convention, the east injuriously interferes with the business of the west. Aye, the east has interfered with western business, but how? In helping to build western railroads, to dig western canals, to set up western telegraphs, to establish western factories, to build up western towns, to move western crops, to allay western distress caused by fire, flood or drought. Has this served to enrich the east? Yes, and [illegible] it has enriched the west. Their wealth and greatness have been mutually built up by the harmonious cooperation of their brawn and brain and money just as the blood of the east and the west mingled on the common battlefields of the republic. And now comes this young man, as if we had not suffered enough from sectional strife, and talks of "enemy's country!"

They seek to excite what they call "the poor" against what they call "the rich"—in this land of great opportunities for all, where, now as ever, so many of the poor of yesterday are among the rich of today and so many of the rich of today may be among the poor of tomorrow. Their candidate for the presidency presented a characteristic spectacle when some time ago he was kindly shown over the farm of the governor of New York, who is himself an example of the poor country boy risen by able and honest effort to affluence and distinction, and when that candidate then straightway in a public speech drew invidious comparisons between the elegant houses on the Hudson and the poor cabins in the west—teaching not the true American lesson of success won by honest industry, thrift and enterprise, but the lesson that those who have succeeded less should hate and fight those who have succeeded more—a lesson utterly un-American, unpatriotic and abominable!

They tell the farmer—most cruel deception—that he must and will be made independent of the world abroad, while year after year from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 worth of our agricultural products must seek the foreign market to find purchasers and while nothing will hurt the farmer more than a serious impairment of the great home market by a business crisis.

False Friends of Labor.

They proclaim themselves the special champions of the toiling masses, while their policy would rob the laboring man of half of his savings and grievously curtail the value of his wages. Am I asked, if the silver standard will relatively reduce wages, why so many employers of labor are opposed to it? The reason is obvious, because, aside from all considerations of sentiment, the prudent employers of labor know that they would lose vastly more through the disastrous disturbance of business sure to be caused by a free coinage victory than they could possibly gain by the cheapening of labor. And would not the toiling masses suffer most from that disturbance of business? He is a traitor to the laboring man who tells him that he can profit by the ruin of his employer.

The agitators denounce the gold standard as the device of monarchs and aristocrats, while the history of the world teaches that from time immemorial it was a favorite trick of unscrupulous despots to fleece their subjects by debasing the coin of the realm, and that those who out of the monetary confusion evolved fixed standards of values and money that would not cheat have always been ranked among the most meritorious benefactors of mankind and especially of the poor and weak.

They seek to inflame the vanity of the American people by telling them that we are great and strong enough to maintain any monetary system we like and to keep up the value of our money without regard to all the world abroad—while our own history teaches us that a century ago the American people were strong enough to shake off the yoke of Great Britain, but not strong enough to save their continental money from declining in value to nothing; that in recent times the American people were strong enough to subdue a gigantic rebellion, but not strong enough to keep an indefinite issue of greenbacks at par, and that this republic may be able to conquer the world, but it will not be able to make twice two five or to make itself richer by watering its currency.

They speak of the silver dollar as the money of the constitution, while they must know that there is not one single word in the constitution which, honestly interpreted, could justify such a claim.

They invoke for their cause the names of Jefferson and Jackson, while every reader of history knows that Jefferson and Jackson would have stood aghast at their wild scheme of creating by law a false value and would have kicked out of their presence as a public nuisance any one seriously advocating it.

Such things the free coinage agitators tell the American people, assuming them to be without intelligence. Far worse are the appeals they address to them, assuming them to be without moral s[illegible]

Immoral Pleas.

They have been teaching the people that because the prices of wheat and other things have fallen about one-half since the so called demonetization year, 1873—I have shown why those prices have fallen—it is not equitable that debtors should be held to pay more than half the amount of their debts in gold, that they should be released in correspondence with the decline of prices, and that it would therefore be right to reduce by free silver coinage the value of the debt paying money by one-half.

Subject the principle to a simple test. When I contract a debt, I owe what it is mutually understood that I am to pay. Our whole business life and social fabric, all human intercourse, rests upon the binding force of such understandings. Unless it be expressly understood, has the debtor the slightest right or reason to demand that the creditor shall be satisfied with a less amount in payment if wheat or cotton or something else had meanwhile declined in price? If so, would not the creditor also have the right to demand that the debtor should pay more in proportion if wheat or cotton or something else meanwhile had risen in price? If neither of them had thought of proposing or of accepting so adventurous a contract, how can such claims be justified if based upon a mere secret mental reservation or an arbitrary afterthought? Is it not monstrous that such an assumption should be taken as a warrant for the reduction at one sweep of all debts by a debasement of the standard of value?

And yet he who has watched the free coinage agitation knows that just this appeal to debtors is one of its main allurements. Listen to their speeches, read their literature, and you meet ever recurring—now in soft spoken circumlocution, now in sly suggestion, now in the language of brazen cynicism—the promise that free coinage will enable the debtor to get rid of his obligations by paying only a part of them. It is a scheme of wanton repudiation of private as well as public debts, not as if we could not pay in full, but because we would prefer not to pay in full—the practice resorted to by the fraudulent bankrupt—and this sanctioned by law, as a part of our national policy.

The Coming Verdict.

Fellow citizens, think this out. It is a grave matter—a matter of vital import to the existence of this nation. The father who teaches such moral principles to his children educates them for fraud, dishonor and the penitentiary. The public men who teach such moral principles to the people educate the people for the contempt and abhorrence of mankind. The nation that accepts such moral principles cannot live. It will rot to death in the loathsome stew of its own corruption. If the nation accepting such moral principles be this republic, it will deal a blow to the credit of democratic institutions from which the cause of free government will not recover for centuries.

But, thank God, the American people will never accept such moral principles. The American people will, before election day arrives, have fully discovered what all this means. They will indignantly repel the unspeakable insult offered to them by the politicians who have dared to ask for the votes of honest men upon the offer of such a bait. They will know how to resent the deep disgrace inflicted upon the nation in the eyes of the whole world by those Americans who exhibited their own belief that the American people were capable of taking such a bait.

Mr. Bryan has a taste for Scriptural illustration. He will remember how Christ was taken up on a high mountain and promised all the glories of the world if he would fall down and worship the devil. He will also remember what Christ answered. So the tempter now takes the American people up the mountain and says, "I will take from you half of your debts if you will worship me." But then brave old Uncle Sam rises up in all his dignity, manly pride, and honest wrath, and speaks in thunder tones: "Get thee behind me, Satan! For it is written that thou shalt worship only the God of truth, honor and righteousness, and him alone shalt thou serve."

This will be the voice of the American people on the 3d of November. And the stars and stripes will continue to wave undefiled, honorable and honored among the banners of mankind.

FREE SILVER OUTRAGE IN INDIANA

Sound Money Club House at Orestes Wrecked and Many Persons Injured.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 26.—A free silver rally at Orestes, a small town north of this city, ended suddenly in a mob demonstration in which twenty men were seriously injured and D. K. Miller, Carl Lightfoot and John McKenney probably fatally. Hon. J. R. Brunt, of this city, was billed to speak. A parade was arranged to take place just prior to his speech. The line of march was past the Republican and Sound Money Democratic Glassworkers' club house. About twenty of the members of the club were seated on the porch when the parade was passing. McKinley pictures were hanging in the windows. As a company of horsemen were passing they made remarks about the pictures which brought forth jocular replies. Words followed, and as though prearranged the horsemen, followed by men on foot, charged on the little party on the porch. They had evidently come prepared, as they had rocks and bricks and hurled them at the small party. The footmen from the parade swarmed up around those on the porch and completed the work of destruction. The gold men put up a good fight, but they were outnumbered and not one escaped injury. While but three are considered in a dangerous condition, several others have been seriously injured. As there were no police, the mob had its own way until cooler heads prevailed upon them to stop. The club house was completely wrecked. Prosecutor Scanlan and officers are at work. George Stroud, Alvin Ice, Albert Cummins and F. H. Carver, the latter postmaster at Summitville, have been arrested. Fully thirty will be arrested. A complete investigation will be made.

Bryan Broke Up By Yale.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24.—Yale students broke up Bryan's speech here. A crowd of five hundred collegians were in an assemblage of ten thousand. When Bryan waved his hand for quiet the Yale men broke out in full college cheer beginning with from chorus of Aristophanes following with the three long "Yales" nine "rahs" another "Yale" and "McKinley." Repeatedly did they break forth into this cheer as to make it impossible for the nominee to speak. After order was restored Bryan would start to speak, but the students would not desist. Finally, when he did speak, when ever he made a point pleasing to the crowd of sympathizers, they cheered but the students rounded it out with the yell finishing with "McKinley" as a climax. Finally a detail of mounted police attempted to quiet the exhuberant Yalensians but without success. Disorder continued and Brayn finally gave up the attempt and the crowd dispersed.

Aeronaut Falls 100 Feet.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 26.—Word was received that Prof. Joseph Eisle, of Adrian, Mich., who has been making balloon ascensions from Blennerhassett Island during the past few weeks, lost his grip on the parachute, after having made an ascension at Sisterville. Thursday, and fell about 100 feet, landing on a coal barge in the Ohio river. He is still alive, though both legs are broken, and he is otherwise terribly injured.

Logan county farmers are busy now drilling in their wheat crop.

PEORIA AT CANTON.

Major McKinley Gives the Visitors a Good Talk on Business and Patriotism.

Canton, O., Sept. 26.—A special train bearing several hundred commercial travelers from Peoria, Ill., reached Canton this morning. They went direct to the McKinley residence and were presented to McKinley by Congressman Graff of he Fourteenth district.

Major McKinley in responding to the greeting took patriotic grounds in addressing the crowd and displaying more eloquence than he has usually shown under such circumstances. He began by referring to the fact that Illinois had become the third state in poplation in the Union. He said few states had furnished so many grand men for the nation's service. Beginning with Yates and Oglesby he followed through the list with Logan, Douglas, Lincoln and Grant. References to these great men were received with great outbursts of applause. The speaker's reference to the position taken by Douglas at the outbreak of the war in supporting his former opponent, Lincoln, was particularly well received. When he spoke of the promise of Republican victory in Illinois, the crowd promised him 150,000 majority. Then in a patriotic strain he spoke of the nation and how in every trial of our history for more than 120 years we demonstrated our capacity for self-government. Continuing he said: "Now and then in popular elections we may have been swayed by passion from our moorings, but the American people can be fooled but once on a subject. Once deceived they never follow the deceiver a second time.

You have known times in our history when a majority of the people were made to believe certain policies would serve their best interests and when it transpired they did not, they swiftly turned upon the party which deceived them, turned them out of power (cries of good, good,) and they will do it again. The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead or delude them."

Mr. McKinley then dwelt upon the danger of making class distinctions and reverted to the fact that at the last presidential election the cry was to turn out "robber tariff." The result was the manufacturers instead of making too much money as was claimed were not making any and laboring men thrown out of employment.

About noon the last of four sections of twelve coaches each bringing the employes of Jones & Laughlin's Co. steel workers from Omsburg, Pa., arrived and proceeded to the McKinley home. They were followed by the Turtle Creek, Pa., Republican club, largely made up of miners of New York and Cleveland Coal company.

Before the Turtle Creek delegation secured an audience with Mr. McKinley, the employes of Crescent steel works of Pittsburg, Spang Chalfant & Co., of Aetna; Pittsburg locomotive works and the citizens from Sharpsburg and other points along the Pittsburg and Western road arrived. Mr. McKinley addressed them collectively.

Delegation P. and Buffalo real estate men arrived at 2 p. m. and proceeded at once to McKinley's residence. In all eighteen delegations arrived today.

1879--ESTABLISHED--1879

Chilson's Steam Dye House,

134 S. State St., Decatur, Ill.

Clean or Dye Every Description of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing.

The best appliances and a thorough knowledge of the business enables us to re dye and finish all kinds of goods in a manner unsurpassed anywhere. Goods sent to us by mail or express receives immediate attention.

134 South State Street, BACK OF POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Decatur, Ill.
july 27-d&w

Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1895-6.

1. First Saturday of November.
2. First Saturday of February.
3. First Saturday of April.
4. Last Saturday of June, at Co. Superintendent's office, Decatur.
5. At the time of the summer institute at Decatur high school

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.
JOHN G. KELLER, Co. Supt., Decatur, Illinois.
sep12-w1yr

DR. ARTHUR D. KYNER,
Resident Dentist,
BLUE MOUND, ILL.
Office up stairs in Geo. Elliott's New Brick Building.
Examination Free. Satisfaction guaranteed
may16-w

M. D. POLLOCK, M. D.
OFFICE—Rooms 512-513 Arcade
Residence—475 West King street
Special attention given to diseases of women. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m. Telephone 172. aug29-wtf

WANTED—Paper Hanging. With 25 years experience I am prepared to give prompt attention to all orders for Painting and Paper-Hanging from all parts of the county. Prices reasonable and all work guaranteed. Drop a card to D. M. SMITH, West Pugh street.
Aug. 6-wtf

TENNESSEE FARMS for sale or rent; 40 to 1,000 acres, $3 to $16 per acre; rents from $2 to $3 per acre; secure a home while land is cheap; low rate excursion every two weeks. Aaron Smick, 146 East Main street, Decatur, Ill.
-26wtf

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!
Will do carpenter work, price of work to correspond with price of produce. Will take produce for anything you may want done. Can give best of references. J. C. LOWRY, 1305 North Morgan street, Decatur, Ill.
Aug. 27-w1m

MONEY TO LOAN.—Private money for farm loans. C. E. GIVEN, [illegible] Millikin Bank Building. Aug. 5-wtf

DR. LAURENS ENOS,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence, 315 North Main street, opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill.
May 7, 1895-wtf

Farm Loans.
$250,000 to loan on farm lands for five years at 6 to 7 per cent. interest. Money furnished five days if title is good. AARON [illegible]
May 21, 1895-wtf

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois, as a second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY .. Ohio

For Vice-President,
GARRET A HOBART. . New Jersey

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor . . .. John R. Tanner
Lieutenant Governor W A Northcott
Secretary of State J A Rose
Auditor J K. McCullough
Treasurer Henry L Hertz
Attorney General. E C. Akon
University Trustees—F M McKay, Chicago, T J Smith, Champaign; Mrs Mary Turner Carriel, Jacksonville.

Clerks.

Clerk of the Northern Grand Division, Supreme Court Chris Murnor
Clerk of the Central Grand Division, Supreme Court A A Cadwallador
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division, Supreme Court R E. Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court, C. C. Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court W C Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District, Appellate Court . . M. Emerson

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

17th District.

For Congress . . . JAMES A. CONNOLLY
For Member State of Board Equalization THOMAS N. LEAVITT
For Elector . . . . . H N. SCHUYLER

REPRESENTATIVES.

W G Cochran .Moultrie County
James E Sharrock Christian County

COUNTY TICKET.

For States Attorney Isaac R Mills
For Circuit Clerk.. David L Foster
For Coroner . . Jesse E Benduro
For Surveyor. . George V. Loring

WANTED—Work by millions of unemployed Americans, thrown out of employment by millions of workmen in other countries, whose product comes here under the Wilson bill, and who buy what they eat from farmers from their own countries, and what they wear and use in furnishing their homes from foreign merchants. These American workmen are out of work, and many of them out of money, too. With the McKinley times of 1892 back again, employment is guaranteed. But they want work now, and want it badly. Payment in any money of the United States government today, silver, paper, or gold, 100 cents to every dollar, will be entirely satisfactory.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

New York World: A wage earner who will vote to cut off half the value of his savings is quite capable of believing that his wages can be increased by permitting the silver mine owners to bunco the people with a 51-cent dollar.

Candidate Bryan had a tremendously large meeting at Bath, Maine, the home of Sewall. When we recall the late election in that state and that Bath and the surrounding country went solidly Republican it gives us an idea who swelled the crowds he has met on his tour of the east. It means that the people who go to see the political curiosity from the Platte do not propose to vote for him.

It is reported that the Donnopopulists are about to put out a bulletin in which they will claim Illinois by 50,000 plurality, but there is a wide difference between a bulletined claim and the results at the ballot box The same people, it will be remembered, put out a bulletin in 1894 in which they claimed Illinois by 70,000 and then missed it at the polls by 146,000 plurality for the Republicans. They will be mistaken again by about the same figures

Many of the same Democrats who commend the Republican press for standing by President Cleveland when he sent the regular army into Chicago to save life and property which an anarchistic governor was too weak to protect are now, for political effect condemning Cleveland for what they call an invasion of a sovereign state. The Republican could name scores of such partisans in Decatur. What can be said for the patriotism of such men? Nothing, absolutely nothing except that they fall far short of being safe leaders and patriots.

Mr. Bryan said at Portland: "We are for gold as well as silver, but hold that gold should not demand a monopoly of coinage" Gold does not demand coinage. It is worth as much in the market as at the mint, quite regardless of our mint valuation London, Paris, Berlin, St Petersburg, Calcutta, Shanghai and Yokohama would gladly take all of our gold They clamor and compete for it. It has a world value. Whatever we coin is more to the benefit of the government and the country than to the gold producers. The silver trust is in a very different position It demands the privilege of taking 51 cents' worth of its bullion to the mint and having it stamped as a legal tender, 100 cent dollar at the people's expense.

Thousands of human lives have been sacrificed to establish this government. More were sacrificed to maintain its dignity in 1812 and still more to preserve it in the late civil war. With this cost it comes to us as a bequest from those who made the sacrifices and its honor should be maintained at the ballot box by those who enjoy the blessings of the government they sacrificed nothing to make what it among the nations of the earth. The man who would cast his vote, regardless of the honor of the government and against the best interests of the people, from no higher motive than that he hopes through the power of his ballot to be enabled to pay an honest debt lawfully with a 50-cent dollar does not appreciate his obligations as an American citizen and is not a good citizen. If men can and have died for the country no man can afford to dishonor it only because he thinks he can save a few dollars for himself, and no man who values the government at what it cost will do it.

William J Bryan yesterday addressed the shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., and among other things he told them the Republicans were trying to array the wage earners against the farmer, which of course nobody believes as the policy of the Republican party is and always has been to promote the employment of labor at good wages and make customers for the American farmer while the policy of Mr. Bryan has been and is now to buy boots and shoes abroad made by cheap labor and thus destroy the farmers' customers. But Mr Bryan in face of his record in congress which ended by toting Wilson on his shoulders around the hall of the house of representatives to celebrate the passage of the bill which broke the neck of American labor and started the mills of England, France and Germany, told the shoemakers of Lynn that his party was engaged in raising the price of the American farmers' product by cutting the measure of value in two and that this would enable them to buy shoes. Had he been honest he would have added if the Lynn people could sell them as cheap as they could be bought in England, and he should have added also that perhaps in that event the American farmer would not regain the home customers he lost by the Wilson low tariff bill.

How They "Crucified Labor."

Says a free-coinage advocate: "The silver bullion in a dollar was worth three cents more than a dollar while our mints were open."

Which proves that the market, not the mint, fixes the price. The silver mine owners did not trouble themselves about the poor, suffering people's lack of money so long as their bullion was worth about $1 29 an ounce. They sold it to domineering Europe or effete Asia. It was not until silver fell below par that they began to clamor for a privilege which they had neglected and scorned for a dozen years.

Though the American production of silver from 1861 to 1874, while coinage was free, was worth $169,000,000, they took to the mint only $8,772,918 worth, or less than half the coinage during the nine months of the present year. That was the measure of their regard for the poor farmer and the honest workingman then! That was how they "crucified labor on a cross of gold"!

But now, after the government has bought nearly 500,000,000 ounces of their bullion, at a cost of $508,858,000, in a vain attempt to sustain prices, they ask to have the right of supplying the people with an unlimited amount of 51-cent dollars at $1 apiece! Aren't they a precious set of patriots?—New York World.

Paying the Public Debt.

In 1869 the interesting debt of the United States was $2,162,060,522 89. When President Harrison retired from office that amount had been reduced, by paying it off to $585,037,100. This means that $1,577,023,422 89 had been paid off. Adding to that amount the interest paid in that time we have as a result the enormous sum of nearly $5,000,000,000 which the United States paid on account of its interest bearing indebtedness. Every dollar of this vast sum was paid on a gold basis—paid in gold if demanded and yet in face of this fact we have free silverites claiming that the government cannot pay its present interest bearing debt amounting to $847,364,260 in gold if gold is demanded, because, they say, we have not gold enough to do it. This is only one of many of their humbug claims If we managed to pay three billion of the same kind of obligation in twenty-seven years we can surely take care of the debt we now have. In the first place if the people at the ballot box, in November, overwhelm and forever silence the repudiators who are menacing the credit of the country it will require but little gold to meet the obligation for if our money is all good and once safe from debasement by repudiators little gold will be required to meet those obligations as they will be paid as they become due on the same basis and in the same way that other business is done.

Bryan's Blather.

The humbug feature of the free silver campaign is becoming more apparent as the campaign progresses and no one is exposing its fallacies more than the candidate Bryan himself. He started out by claiming that gold had appreciated one hundred per cent and that those in debt would be required, unless the standard was changed, to pay two dollars for every one they borrowed. This of course was not true for the reason that scarcely any obligation of that kind is over five years old, and nearly all of them are much under that date and of course could not have appreciated 100 per cent as in the same breath Bryan claimed, that the act of dropping the silver dollar from coinage was the beginning of the appreciation of gold which he claims amounts to 100 per cent now. This statement was made to deceive debtors and was in the nature of a temptation to men to vote for a 50-cent dollar in order to pay their obligations in dollars worth only half as much as the dollars they borrowed. It was a direct attempt to debauch the honor of otherwise honorable citizens in the west and the same infamy is being taught by his henchmen led by Altgeld in the west and Tillman in the south. But Mr. Bryan in his speeches in the east is teaching a theory quite the contrary of this. He tells the people in that part of the country that the free coinage of silver will result in appreciating silver to an extent that will at once bring it to a parity with gold. This would knock the dream of the dishonest debtor to pieces if it were true. Mr. Bryan says if the government would contract to take all the wheat at $1.29 a bushel, wheat would never be worth less than $1.29 a bushel and the same would be true as to silver. In the first place the government could not tax the people to the extent necessary to pay $1 29 a bushel for the world's wheat. The people are the government and would not tax themselves for any such purpose So Mr Bryan's simile fails. But worse than that the substance fails, also, for the same reason. The people will not tax themselves to make the price of silver $1.29 an ounce which it must be to be at a parity with gold. Silver is only worth about 65 cents an ounce. The people will not make up the difference of 64 cents for the benefit of the bullion owners of the world. Then again Mr. Bryan is a dissembler when he assumes that free coinage of silver will open a market for silver at all. The Bland-Allison act and the silver purchase act of 1890 commonly called the Sherman act did open a market for silver. The government in both cases went into the market and bought silver just as it goes into the market to buy paper or garden seeds. Free coinage opens no market for silver. It simply provides that the owners of silver bullion may deposit bullion at the mint and have it coined into dollars for his own benefit; not the government's benefit, not the people's benefit. He owns the bullion when he takes it to the mint and he owns the dollars coined from it. The act of mintage adds nothing to its intrinsic or nominal value. The government is in no sense responsible for its intrinsic value or its purchasing power. It assumes no obligation by coining it for the benefit of the bullion owner and when coined it will be worth no more as money than as bullion. It will have no redeemer. No one to stand behind it to insure its purchasing power. Its free coinage will swindle the American holder of every kind of money except gold out of one half the purchasing value of the money they hold and even the fellow who has repudiation of honest debts in his heart will be fooled in his effort to get his 50-cent dollars to pay his debts with.

Maj. Connolly's Compaign.

Major James A. Connolly is making a splendid campaign in this district and will be triumphantly elected to congress again. He has proved himself to be one of the ablest men sent to congress from this state for a quarter of a century taking high rank as a leader in the house from the first The people of the district are fully acquainted with these facts and appreciate the advantage the district would have should the Republicans succeed to power, which they surely will, by being represented by a gentleman who has the ability to be a leader in shaping legislation and restoring the principles advocated by the party by enacting them into law and placing them upon the statute books Major Connolly is a sound minded patriotic citizen who desires the restoration of the prosperity of the country through the re-enactment of proper tariff laws, a prosperity which will, as it always has, benefited all the people by opening the way for the safe investment of capital where it will employ American labor at good prices which in turn will restore the farmers' home market by giving the farmers customer's power to buy the products of the farm instead of begging them or starving, and restoring again the trade of that great class of middle men through whom in prosperous times the earnings of the wage earner and his employer are exchanged for the products of the soil. In other words Major Connolly is an American who believes in his own country and believes in legislating for it and leaving legislatlation for the benefit of other countries who are our competitors to those countries themselves He believes in sound money because he knows that on a fluctuating currency in the control of a visionary administration business could not be put upon a safe and prosperous basis Being fully assured of the necessity of these changes to benefit all, he is not put to the necessity of appealing for support to classes, he makes no appeals to prejudice and passion in the hope of inciting men to vote against their own interests to put himself into congress but confines himself to straightforward business and fair dealing among his constituents and this alone is making him friends and votes in every part of the district and insures his triumphant re-election The people propose to return to congress the men they can rely upon to do what they agree to do, and who have the ability to do it, in this hour of depression and disaster toward restoring confidence and putting business upon its feet.

Lincoln and the Banks.

Washington Post: Mr. Bryan and many of the silver orators who are claiming fraternal affinity with Lincoln go up and down the country hurling denunciation at the national banks. Do they forget that Mr. Lincoln affixed his signature to the bill which created those banks? Would he, if living in these times, when the experience of almost a generation has demonstrated the superiority of the national banking system over state banks, be likely to call for the demolition of the former? Would he condemn and wish to destroy what his own party and many of its opponents believe to be one of the most beneficent features of his own administration?

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The brick work on the new town hall at Monticello is nearly completed.

CHILD STRANGLED.

The Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Garvin Met a Horrible Death.

CHOKED ON A GRAIN OF CORN.

Physicians Were Called, but Before They Arrived the Child Died—Efforts to Save Him Were Fruitless.

From the Daily of Wednesday

The 14-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Garvin, living at No. 1665 North Railroad avenue, strangled to death this afternoon. The little boy was playing in the yard with some other children He put a grain of corn in his mouth and tried to swallow it. The grain lodged in the child's throat and caused him to have a fit of coughing The mother of the child sent for Dr. N. D Myer and Dr Everett J. Brown but before they arrived the little one was past assistance, having strangled to death.

STRICKEN BY PARALYSIS.

Alarming Illness of Dr. J. T. Hubbard at His Home.

Dr. J T. Hubbard, ex postmaster, is reported alarmingly ill at his home on West William street. He has not been in good health for a number of years, although he has been able to be around. He was down town yesterday At 8 o'clock this morning he was stricken by paralysis and has since been in an unconscious state. His recovery is very doubtful It is believed that he cannot live through the day.

W. R. C. Inspection.

The annual inspection of Dunham W. R. C No. 4 was held at the G. A. R hall Tuesday afternoon, Department Inspector Miss Jennie Bross, of Chicago, being present. There was a large attendance, it being the regular meeting There were applications for membership, and initiation of new members, the complete ritual work being exemplified. Miss Bross who is very thorough in her work complimented Dunham corps highly in its well drilled officers and work. At the close President Effie R Kennedy presented the inspector with a beautiful bouquet of roses and pinks telling her that Corps No. 4 appreciated the honor of her presence and kind words. An informal reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Kennedy, 885 West Leafland avenue tonight, when the members of Dunham Post and corps will have an opportunity to meet Miss Bross who will depart for Chicago Thursday morning

Mr. Gere's Visit.

The narrow gauge Prohibition party people were given an opportunity Saturday afternoon and night to hear two speeches on prohibition, by their nominee for governor, George W Gere, of Champaign He spoke in Central park, and at night he held forth at the W C T. U. hall Mr. Gere considers the money and tariff questions as matters of experiment only. He takes the position that if the people will wipe out the liquor traffic there will be plenty of money in the land and that prosperity will come. The political friends of Mr. Gere say he is the clearest headed statesman who has yet been heard in the campaign.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle.

On account of the death of my wife I am compelled to close out my entire herd of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, which consists of about thirty head of milch cows, young heifers and bulls The sale will take place on Thursday, October 8th, 1896, at the Decatur Trotting Association Park, north of the city. This herd of Jerseys is one of the finest in the state, and this sale will afford an opportunity of securing some very choice milch cows. A credit of six months—4 per cent discount for cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Sept. 18 d&wtd GEORGE OREN.

The county board did a good thing when they appointed three supervisors to act with the overseer. The committee is weeding out some of the regulars who have been living off the county for years. Two cases have been found where parties who have been getting a dollar a week who are known to own the property they occupy The applicants simply misrepresented their condition to the overseer. The imposters were promptly shut off There may be other surprising revelations.

Taken Under Advisement.

From the Daily of Wednesday

In the county court today in the case of W. L Ryder vs Nathan Ward and William Morgan, a motion was made to set aside judgment on confession and for a stay of execution. Senator Johns appeared for the plaintiff and Leforgee & Lee for the defendants. After hearing the arguments the court took the matter under advisement

Divorce Case.

In the circuit clerk's office today Frank A. Nye filed a bill for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Annie M. Nye, on the ground of adultery. The co respondents are given as Andy Braden and Lewis L. Woods The couple were married in October 26, 1892, and separated Sept. 22, 1896. There is one child, a girl aged 18 months. The attorney for the complainant is W. N. Boggess.

Sensational Advance in Wheat.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Wheat made a sensational advance today, on the top of recent advances. Bullish news of rather a sensational nature was received in private cablegrams and San Francisco reported foreigners buying everything offered at 2 cents above yesterday's selling price. December went up to 68¾ before noon; closed 68¼; against 66¾ at the close yesterday

LINN & SCRUGGS

DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY.

A question asked one thousand and one times a day: "When are you going to get into your new building?" We are as anxious as anyone to answer this question, but cannot for the present. Men are working on the building as fast as possible.

Don't wait for the new store to open, call on us now. Our temporary store and fixtures are not as handsome as the new will be but the merchandise you will find just as pretty and good.

A World of Bargains in All Departments This Week.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Our loss, your gain. To close entire line of medium weight Fall Wraps we will offer the following Clearance Bargains :

A Clearance Bargain!	About 90 ladies' medium weight Jackets, all new, complete assortment of the prevailing styles. Worth from $5 98 to $15. Our Clearance Price from....	$3.90 to $5.98
A Clearance Bargain!	About 60 misses' fall weight Jackets, sizes 10 to 16 years, plain colors and checks, very nicely trimmed. Worth $2 98 to $9 00 Our Clearance Price from	$1.49 to $3.98
A Clearance Bargain!	About 50 children's two piece tailor made Suits, Separate Jackets and Skirts. Good, heavy, warm material, attractive styles, 4 to 14 years, worth $5 to $8 98. Our Clearance Prices from.....	$2.98 to $4.98
A Clearance Bargain!	About 30 ladies' Fall Costumes, some sample suits Guaranteed all wool material and latest styles, worth from $10 to $15 Our Clearance Price	$7.49

The Latest Style Winter Jackets for Ladies.
The Latest Style Winter Capes for Ladies.
The Latest Style Winter Jackets for Misses.
The Latest Style Winter Jackets for Children.
The Latest Style Winter Cloaks for the Babies.

1500 NEW FALL WRAPPERS JUST IN. Carefully selected from the best Manufacturers. All New Styles, choice patterns. You will find them attractive bargains at 98c, $1 25 and $1 49

DRESS GOODS.

Another new lot of Novelty Suitings These goods are strictly all wool and full double width, 29c yd

Beautiful Fall Novelties, latest and best designs and 48 different styles and colorings to select from, actually worth 75c, will be sold for 50c yd.

Our assortment of Imported Rough Effects is said by expert shoppers to be the most complete they have ever seen. Our prices compared with the quality of the goods are extremely low.

Matalasse effects in silk and wool and mohair and wool, are the prettiest and the best the German markets afford. To see them is to appreciate them

54 inch wide Wale Serge, in navy and black This goods is perfect in dye and finish and is sold regularly at 75c yd. We have about 2,000 yards, our price for this week 49c yd

Got Rich Raising Hogs

It does not appear at this time with pork hogs at 2½ cents per pound that the farmer will grow rich very fast, but the fact is that a great many farmers all over the country have grown rich by sticking to the business of raising hogs for the pork market

While some farmers think that it requires no particular knowledge or skill to raise hogs and sell them, the fact is there is a right way and a wrong way—a profitable and an unprofitable way, and one half the farmers follow the latter way How many farmers know whether the pig weighing 140 pounds sold at market price of $3 30 per hundred weight or the 300-pound hog sold at $3 80 brings the most profit to the seller?

Read the facts in the American Swineherd, the leading paper in the world, devoted to breeding, raising and feeding swine. The writers are practical and successful farmers and the paper teaches the best and most profitable methods to follow, including remedies for diseases.

We will send every farmer, who asks for it, three months' sample copies, free, that they may become acquainted with the value of it Address for free samples

American Swineherd,
Sept17w tf Chicago, Ill.

Sales of Real Estate

Conrad Amman to William Peyer, 20 feet off the south end of lot 2 of Ammann's Second addition in 33, 16, 2 east, $1.

Elizabeth Turner to Horace Pritchett, northwest part of 6, 16, 1 east, $124.

Emily H Floyd to Benton C. Hawkins, 9.51 acres in 3, 16, 3 east, $20,

J J Finn to Nellie Fay, lot 17 in block 1 in Renshaw's addition to Decatur, $1818

J. J. Finn to J C Hostetler, lot 19 in block 3 in J K. Warren & Co.'s Fourth addition to Decatur, $885

Hattie E. Perry to H. M. Trimmer, lot 5 in William's sub-division of Gulick's addition to Decatur, $400.

C. Hankins to Dan H. Aiken, lot 4, block 3, Enterprise addition; $500.

C. J. Clifton et al to W H. Clifton and M. E. Clifton, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 3, Argenta; $1.

James H. Hoover to Joseph Hoover, half interest in part of 19, 18, 3 east, $3085.

Frank A. Nye to George W. Potts, lot 1 in block 2 in Wood's addition, of outlots, $1400.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City Ill, was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. At West's Drug Store.

Married.

At his office by Judge Hammer, Sept. 30, William M. Batty and Miss Lucy Coffee, both of Stonington.

"Grandmother" Burnham, of Farmer City, fell and broke her thigh last week.

DO YOU NEED A WATCH

OF ANY Kind or Price?

SEE

W. R. Abbott & Co.,

WATCH DEALERS.

THESE CUTS represent the newest thing in Hanan & Sons' Fall and Winter Styles in

SHOES.

The Royal Toe is the proper thing this year. We have just received an invoice of Hanan & Sons' goods. They are Enameled, Calf and Glazed Kid with double soles.

THEY ARE NEAT AND VERY DRESSY.

HANAN & SONS' GOODS

ARE RIGHT UP TO DATE. SEE THEM.

The F. H. COLE SHOE CO.,

B. F. BOBO, Manager.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BY MODERN METHODS

The Most Remarkable Cures Are Obtained--The Strides of Science.

DISEASES OF EYE AND EAR CURABLE

Wonderful, Almost Supernatural Results Are Obtained by a Young Scientist.

DEAFNESS NO LONGER INCURABLE.

By Dr. Walter's New Methods Deaf Mutes Are Made to Hear and Sight Is Restored.

Cataracts Removed, Pterygiums Transplanted, Cross Eyes Straightened in One Minute Without Pain--No Chloroform Used--Wild Hairs Removed by Painless and Rapid Method, Weak, Watery Eyes Cured, Obliterated Tear Ducts Easily Opened Up and Trained to Perform Their Natural Functions; Near Sightedness, Astigmatism and All Diseases of the Eye Cured.

Facts Backed Up By Living Evidence --No Testimonials From Dead People.

CATARRH CURED IN EVERY CASE.

A Record Unequaled In History, Made in Less Than Three Months and Verified By the Leading People of Illinois.

Unquestioned Endorsements of Dr. Lyman P. Walter.

Dr. Walter Will Return to St. Nicholas Monday, Oct. 5, and Remain One Week, Inclusive of Saturday, Oct. 10.

The citizens of Decatur had their eyes opened in the past six weeks to a wider degree than ever before in the history of one branch of science in this city. And to the many old residents who remember that in the days of their childhood the barbers were the doctors, and that whenever any of the family were taken sick the knight of the razor was called to do the bleeding and cupping, the demonstrations of the past few weeks have been indeed eye-openers. The work of Dr. Lyman P. Walter, the young oculist and aurist, in this city has been as much of an object lesson in the progress made by science and surgery in the last decades of years as the introduction of electricity for motive power was less than ten years ago. The citizens of the twin cities don't have to be told that in electricity there is light and power any more, they see it every day and every evening. But up to the time Dr. Walter came to the city they did have to be told that a person prematurely deaf could not be cured—in fact there are many doubting people yet. This is doubtless due to the fact that the oldest of organized trusts and mutual admiration societies known as the regular physicians in the code of medicine are yet in the dark regarding the treatment of the eye and the ear. Dr. Walter meets many strange cases, and many people that he has restored hearing to since coming to this city have been told by Dr. Pillbags of the code, who has been practicing medicine nigh on to forty years, that their deformities were incurable. Yet Dr. Walter discovered that it was within the reach of his new methods and has effected cures. What is the moral taught by this object lesson? If it is anything it demonstrates that Dr. Pillbags still lives in the age of medicine when the lecturers at Esculapian school houses told the barbers and other students of their class that deafness and catarrh were incurable, and like dutiful children, or doting old fools in whom the ruling passion is strong in death, they still cling to the wooden mummies of a century ago and regard them as still being subjects for admiration and idolization. They are men who, in the advanced age, refuse a patient afflicted with typhoid fever, even the sight of a pitcher of ice water, when the up-to-date and successful physicians pack their fever patients in ice, give them ice soup for a diet, and cherish ice as one of the greatest specifics for fevers. The reason Dr. Pillbags tells his patients that deafness cannot be cured is because Dr. Pillbags does not know that methods have been discovered by which the eustachian tubes can be opened up and deformities and irregularities of the inner ear can be regulated by operation and hearing restored. It is because he cannot do it himself and he thinks that every other man in medicine has been as negligent of his duty to his constituency as he has.

A reporter for this paper has interviewed many of Dr. Walter's patients among those who have given their testimonials to the public for the benefit of other sufferers, and it was discovered that four out of every five who are under his treatment have been told by other specialists and other doctors that their cases were incurable. Yet Dr. Walter has effected cures in many of the cases that are simply little less than miracles. These grand results are the outcome of persistent study and research in the particular branch of science that is giving its special attention to the eye and ear, and it demonstrates beyond a peradventure of a doubt that in the near future men who reach a plane of eminence in the profession of medicine must adopt some specialty in order to succeed, for no man can be notably successful in the general practice of medicine no more than one man could attend to the mercantile business in all its branches. The very foundation of modern medical colleges demonstrates clearly that the specialist is the coming man of the future. In the colleges they have teachers for the different branches of medicine, men learned in diagnosis, in surgery, in diseases of the stomach, of the skin, of the heart, of the kidneys, of the brain, of the eye and ear. Each have their department and give their whole study to their special branch and nothing else. Nor does it look reasonable that with all these different departments to which learned and skilled men long in the harness are devoting their time, that one man can absorb all this knowledge, all this science, and put it to practical use? It is simply preposterous.

WHAT DR. WALTER'S PATIENTS SAY

A Conversation Overheard Between Messrs. Sheridan and Southern.

A reporter waiting for an audience with Dr. Walter at the hotel this week was an innocent listener to a conversation between Mr. William Sheridan of 400 S. Franklin street, Decatur, and Mr. J. B. Southern of Chestnut, Ill. It ran about this way. The two were sitting on a sofa together and Mr. Sheridan said, "Are you treating with Dr. Walter?"

"Yes sir. That is, I have been. I don't know whether I shall take any further treatment or not. When I came here I was deaf as a post. Now I can hear as well as you can. Are you taking treatment for deafness?"

"No. Mine was a very stubborn case of catarrh, one which had given me a great deal of trouble and unrest. It was threatening my general health to such a degree that I had contracted insomnia, couldn't sleep, my appetite was gone, bad taste in the mouth, couldn't breathe through my nose; in short I began to feel that I was nearly a physical wreck. I have been taking treatment about five weeks and never experienced a greater and more beneficial change in all my life. My head is as clear as a bell, I sleep well at night, the bad taste is gone from my mouth and I eat like a bired man. Dr. Walter is all right. He knows his business."

"Yes," said Mr. Southern, "he is all right. I had been deaf for a number of years. Other doctors had told me that I could not be cured and I came very near not taking treatment of Dr. Walter even after he had told me that he could cure me and restore my hearing. I had been fooled so much that I thought he was another of those fellows that the newspapers call 'fake.' But I tell you he's all right. I can hear my watch tick two feet from my ear and now my general health is a great deal better. I think I shall continue to take the treatment for catarrh for another month, as it is doing me so much good that I don't feel like taking any chances of a relapse."

Mr. Southern had given the use of his name to this paper before but it has appeared under the name of J. N. Sullivan of Chestnut and J. N. Southard of Chestnut, both due to the carelessness of the reporter who wrote the original testimonial. Either Mr. Southern, whose postoffice address is Chestnut, Ill., or Mr. Sheridan of 400 South Franklin street, Decatur, will be pleased to answer communications or personal inquiries.

"So it was. I asked the question of Mr. Hines in a very low tone of voice, preparing to test his hearing, and was gratified at the reply.

Continuing Mr. Hines said, "I am well satisfied with Dr. Walter's treatment. He has brought about a wonderful change in my case. I have treated with a great many other doctors but never with one that has gotten any specific result, and another feature of my experience is that not one of the other doctors ever used any of the methods pursued by Dr. Walter. Everything in the line of medicine and instruments that he uses is new. In addition to restoring my hearing he has stopped the ringing noises in my ears that were so intolerable. I have been taking treatment about four weeks and regard the time I have spent in coming to and from his office as the most valuable moments that I ever lost from my work."

THEY ALL PRAISE HIM

And Give Willing Evidence of His Superior Skill.

Enough cases have been brought to the notice of this paper to make a page of testimony, strong and unquestionable, and enough has already been given to convince the most skeptic that Dr. Walter is all his advertisements claim. Consequently we will simply refer briefly to a few of the more prominent ones, among whom are Mr. Robert Leach, of Maroa. After years of suffering from deafness that has been growing worse until that sense was nearly lost to Mr. Leach he has found relief and can now hear an ordinary watch tick twelve inches from his ear His was a case of catarrhal deafness, one very common in this climate and one which Dr. Walter never fails to effect a radical cure by his new methods.

His References the Best.

Among the many esteemed ladies of Decatur is Mrs. John T. Grant, of 1236 North Church street. Not once but half a dozen times has Mrs. Grant been questioned by reporters and in every instance she has replied that the benefits she has received at the hands of Dr Walter's new treatment for catarrh and deafness have worked wonders in her case. Mrs. Grant hears as well as she ever did, while but a few weeks ago she was very deaf. She is loud in her praise of Dr. Walter.

Was Deaf for Sixty Years.

The remarkable case of Mrs. William Wallace Gray, of Chebanse, Ill., who was cured of deafness of sixty years' standing, is still the talk of her immediate vicinity, Mrs. Gray having retained her hearing ever since she was treated by Dr. Walter. Her's was one of the many cases where instantaneous relief is gotten from an infirmity that had been almost a life long obstacle to enjoyment.

DR. LYMAN P. WALTER, OCULIST AND AURIST.

WAS NEARLY BLIND,

But Now He Can See as Well as He Ever Could.

The experience of Mr. Harlowe Walker of Sangamon is not an isolated one in Dr. Walter's practice, but it gives evidence of the great skill in the particular branch of practice, showing his special proficiency in that line.

Mr. Walker details his experience to a reporter as follows: "The day that I called on Dr. Walter first I had to bring my brother-in-law along with me or I never would have been able to have reached Decatur because I could not see the road. What little sight I had was so susceptible to the light that the pain I experienced when the sun was shining was something indescribable. I had called on other doctors without number and three within a very late date. Each had given me a different name for my affliction and had told me that it would take from six months to a year to give me any benefits. I was nearly discouraged and when Dr. Walker told me that he could cure me in a month or six weeks I didn't believe him, but he has done it. Every particle of soreness has departed, my sight is perfect, and relieved of the terrible pain I was accustomed to—my general health is so much better that I feel like a new man."

"Did the doctor tell you what was the matter with your eyes?"

"Why yes. He said that it was a simple case of granulation. It may have been simple to him but to me it was positive. One of my eyes was swollen shut and others that I had treated with failed to reduce the swelling, while Dr. Walter said that any old woman ought to have known how to have done that. At any rate I want to say that Dr. Walter is a man of advanced methods. He knows his business and I am glad to give the use of my name because I hope it will benefit others who are looking for a man that knows his business and who can be found in Dr. Lyman P. Walter

HE IS DEAF NO LONGER.

Mr R. C. Hines, of Decatur, Gives Further Testimony.

Mr. R. C. Hines, of 1651 East Main street., Decatur, was seen by a reporter for this paper and in answer to the question, "Have you received any benefits from Dr. Walter," he replied:

"When I answer that question you will know that I have without waiting for me to verify it by words, for you know that when Dr. Walter came to this city I could not have heard you ask that question and I heard it plainly, and you don't speak in a loud tone of voice either."

Is Physically a New Man.

The case of Mr. John C. Briggs, the well known superintendent of the famed Shellabarger mills of Decatur, has several times been referred to. Not only was Mr. Briggs cured of deafness that was threatening him with loss of his position, but his general health is so greatly improved that he enjoys perfect rest at night, something that he has not done for years. The bad taste has been removed from his mouth in the morning and to use his own expression, "I am a completely remodeled man. My general health has been revolutionized and I now enjoy pleasures that have not been my good fortune for years. Dr. Walter is a trump in my estimation."

Eyes Operated Upon.

Mr. J. L. Deck, attorney at law, 1353 North Edward street, Decatur, whose eyes were operated upon for exphoria, operation a perfect success, full sight given.

The four year old son of Mr. G. D. Fletcher, of Boody, Ill., was operated upon for cross eyes. This operation was a record breaker, as specialists the world over will not attempt to straighten cross eyes in children less than six years old, but by Dr. Walter's new method age cuts no figure.

Among the many other operations which have caused wide remark in their immediate neighborhood are those upon the eye of Mr. William Abbott, of Mahomet, Ill., and Master Charles Dexter, of Champaign, Ill.

These testimonials coming rapidly as they do serve as unquestionable evidence that Dr. Walter's skill is superior and the benefits he gives to sufferers manifold. His recurring visits are watched for more eagerly each week and his list of patients grows accordingly.

It is reported on good authority that on Sunday A. G. Webber went down into the Fifth ward and made an effort to get a crowd of the German voters together so he could address them on free silver. He stopped at a house near the German Lutheran church, and sent two men out into the ward to get the voters together. They refused to assemble to hear anything that Webber might say, and late in the evening Mr. Webber came back to the city. He found it exceedingly chilly for him over in the Fifth ward. It is not likely that he will go there any more on a Sunday afternoon to talk politics.

The Methodists will put up a new $5,000 church at Newman. The Huff Bros., this city, have the contract to furnish the lumber.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Republican Rallies to be Held in Decatur and Vicinity.

Below are the official dates of Republican meetings to be held in the near future:

Night Meetings.

At Blue Mound, Oct. 1—J. E. Sharrock.

At Decatur, Oct. 8—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and party.

At Casner, Oct. 1—A. H. Mills, John Fitzgerald.

At Boody, Oct. 1—W. F. Calhoun.

At Oakley, Oct. 2—T. M. Hobart, J. H. O'Mara.

At Mt. Zion, Oct. 2—W. H. Bean.

At Warrensburg, Oct. 2—W. F. Calhoun.

At Forsyth, Oct. 2—I. R. Mills.

At Orcana, Oct. 3—A. E. Park, T. M. Hobart.

At Long Creek, Oct. 3—A. McIntosh.

At Macon, Oct. 3—A. H. Mills, J. L. Deck.

Harristown, Oct. 3—John S. Muddell, of Ohio.

At Niantic, Oct. 3—I. R. Mills.

At Boody, Oct. 5—Hon. W.G Cochran.

At Maroa, Oct. 6—J. N. Clokey.

At Casner, Oct. 7—J. H. O'Mara and E. S. McDonald.

At Blue Mound, Oct. 9—Captain J. M. Taylor and James Abrams.

At Orcana, Oct. 9—Hon. W. G. Cochran.

At Macon, Oct. 10—Hon. W. G. Cochran and John Fitzgerald.

At Long Creek, Oct. 10—T. M. Hobart and George W. Soland.

At Bearsdale, Oct. 10—W F. Calhoun.

Afternoon and Night.

Argenta, Sept. 30—Hon. James A. Connolly, of Springfield; H. C. Aikin, of Joliet, and Captain T. J. Smith, of Champaign. Music by the Cerro Gordo brass band and glee club. Torchlight procession at night.

CAMPAIGN POEM.

"Send Mac to Washington."

BENJ. D. DILLEHUNT.

Alast again 'tis campaign year,
And politics is all we hear,
Well do I know one party's fear,
Concerning next election,
My thoughts I'll state in language plain,
Nor from free speech will I refrain,
A "True Republican" remain,
And advocate "Protection."

In ninety-two this party won,
And tried our government to run;
They thought it was a deal of fun;
Loud did they boast and roar.
But, Ah! they see their sad mistake,
They wish they had not made the break,
For with us, they, their dose now take,
And wish hard times were o'er.

This is their wish, yet can they see,
'Twas they who knocked prosperity,
By feeding England full of glee
With "gold" for "free trade shoddy."
And now they seek to win again
By using Bryan for their man;
"Free silver," not free trade their plan,
This time deludes a body.

How can ye free born idly stand,
While other nations rule our land?
Ye, Democrats I reprimand;
Oh! great and grand solution.
You said the times would better be,
Just vote for "Grove" and you shall see.
The balance did, now where are we?
Peruse thy evolution.

Who said that slavery was right?
That it should thrive with all its might,
And caused a gloom as dark as night
To spread our country o'er.
Who turned against their "nation's flag,"
And scorned it as a "filthy rag,"
Brought from the East to Western crags,
Destruction to our doors.

Then "Honest Abe" of worldly fame
Fell victim to assassin aim,
A "democratic rebel frame"
In brief words was his slayer.
Helped by assistants of his kind,
This act he did in frenzied mind;
Men for such deeds are hard to find;
Such are our land's betrayers.

Until this year this party stayed,
When lo! they saw they neared the shade,
They strove for unity and swayed,
Then hooked the "Popo's" over,
And placed Bill Bryan at their front,
Who, if he wins, will bear the brunt,
And serve us just like Grover.

Ashamed of party, votes, and plank,
Some slyly left the "silver ranks,"
And took up "gold" on which to bank,
And formed a slim connection.
Acknowledgement with them is vain;
They take our doctrine, not our name,
"Democracy" they still retain,
And oppose "True Protection."

All eyes upon the stage were cast
When Kilbourn blew his violent blast,
"John Palmer first and not the last,
Shall be our next great ruler"
Oh! knock him out, Republicans,
Give him a chance to "flop" again;
Let him down hard upon his plan,
And make him take things cooler.

Then Broder brought forth Buckner's name
For Vice: Well known for rebel fame,
Who mowed our boys with steady aim
Down at Fort Donelson.
But Ah! they proved a match for him,
Regardless of the battle's din
They "done him up," and will again
"Send Mac to Washington."

Ah! dormant Popocratic chums
Bring forth "anarchy and its slums,"
We'll put Mac in or burst our guns;
We'll vote for "True Protection."
The great McKinley Bill we tried,
Now Bill McKinley must preside.
E'er shout these words, to them be tied,
"Send Mac to Washington."

Yes, Mac will win without a doubt,
And knock all party factions out,
These articles will cause the rout:
"Sound money and protection."
Come voters all, now please remember
The last four years, and next November
Just join Mac's band, and be a member;
"Send Mac to Washington."

Golden Rod—A Sonnet.

BY "THE PORT OF THE SANGAMON."

Whatever path I rove, these autumn days,
With ghostly will pale Sorrow moves a-near,
Led up by beckoning Golden Rod, by mere,
And vale, and river, and wall and upland ways;
And that gold flower's grave analogies
Sorrow keeps whisp'ring in my averted ear,
Until those Memories I almost fear
Come arm in arm, up thro' the backward haze;
But not alone, ah, Golden Rod! the gold
You symbol—(bright death-torch of Summer joy)—
Stays dearest hopes, brings social pangs untold;
For you, my country! Fears for YOU annoy!
O, golden-plumed autumn! 'round me rolled;
O, GOLD! The verge, where warring storms destroy!

Births.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. James Bain, sr., on East Condit street, Sunday, Sept. 27, a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Gus Erickson, East William street, Sept. 26, a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William Merriweather, Sept. 29, a daughter.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Casner.

Miss Turpin and Edmund Roby attended the State fair this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Friend on Friday, Sept. 25.—a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Casner on Saturday, Sept. 26, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Booker, on Monday Sept. 21, a daughter.

The commissioners have decided to change the road near Benj. Chapman's farm and will let the contract soon.

Dr. W. F. Calhoun gave the voters an excellent address on Friday night at the Long Creek hall on the political issues now confronting the people. His address was clear and concise and was well received.

Say, did you hear about that meeting the Popocrats had at Long Creek, last Thursday night. It was a stunner in one sense at least. Wonder what became of their second speaker, and wonder who he was!

A. H. Mills and John Fitzgerald will address the voters at this place Thursday evening. All come and hear something that will do you good.

A. McIntosh will speak at Long Creek Saturday night, discussing the political questions from a sound money standpoint. Alex. is a jolly fellow and will give a rousing good talk. You cannot afford to miss these meetings. There will be music at all of them by the glee clubs.

Bearsdale.

Ross Dillinger gave a party at Herald Hane's last Wednesday night. Quite a number were present. All report a good time.

Mrs. Dr. J. Bevans and Mrs. H. Vaught, of Decatur, spent Wednesday with the family of H. Pharis.

Rev. O. B. Huston returned from Mt Carroll, Sunday where he has been attending the eldership for the past week.

The Republican rally at the Hall Saturday night was a failure, owing to the inclement weather.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. F. Smink spent Sunday with Grandma Smink.

Mrs. C. Bevans and Miss Myrtle Ashton spent Thursday afternoon with relatives here.

On the night of Saturday, Oct. 10, W. F. Calhoun will address a Republican meeting at Bearsdale.

We live in a country of which the principal scourge is stomach trouble.

It is more wide-spread than any other disease, and, very nearly, more dangerous.

One thing that makes it so dangerous is that it is so little understood.

If it were better understood, it would be more feared, more easily cured, less universal than it is now.

So, those who wish to be cured, take Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it goes to the root of the trouble as no other medicine does. The pure, harmless, curative herbs and plants, of which it is composed, are what render it so certain and, at the same time, so gentle a cure.

It helps and strengthens the stomach, purifies and tones up the system.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Death of Simon Cornwell.

Simon Cornwell died at 9 a.m. Monday at St. Mary's hospital. He came to the hospital from Pierson, Ill., about a week ago to receive medical treatment. He had been thrown from a horse and died from the effects of the injuries he received in the accident. The remains will be taken to Pierson, Ill., for burial.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1 per bottle at West's drug store.

Walter M. Eddie and Miss Georgia M. Blakeney, both of Cerro Gordo, were married at Springfield by Rev. C. R. Carlos. Mr. Eddie is a merchant at Cerro Gordo.

Shall It Be 16 to 1?

Silver men say yes, gold men say no. But all who have used it whether gold or silver men concede that Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup is superior to all others as is 16 to 1. Neisler's Drug & Supply company and N. L. Krone.

Marriage Licenses.

Elsworth Anderson, DeLand, 26.
Fannie O. Hubbell, Decatur, 21.
Allen C. Mitchell, Boody, 23.
Margaret J. Moffett, Boody, 21.
Harry L. Ground, Dalton City, 23.
Grace Scott, Mt. Zion, 22
Elijah P. Brewer, Blue Mound, 36.
Mrs. Elizabeth Painter, Blue Mound, 33.
William M. Batty, Stonington, 25.
Lucy Coffee, Stonington, 17.

Seed Buyers.

We are buying clover and timothy seed and will pay the highest market price. Bring sample. Leon & Morris, 138 East Wood street, Decatur, Ill.—w4t

Working Woman's Home Association.

21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.,
January 11, 1896

Our Working Woman's Home Association used your Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it today. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Fixon, Business Manager. Neisler's Drug & Supply company and N. L. Krone.

Recently the dead body of an unknown man was found in a corn field near Hoopeston. Hogs has stripped the flesh from the bones.

Never Say Die.

Many desperate cases of kidney diseases pronounced incurable have been cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. Many physicians use it. Neisler's Drug & Supply company and N. L. Krone.

MAY GET THE CONFERENCE.

Vote Taken at the First M. E. Church Sunday.

When the Methodist conference closed at Tuscola last week it was voted to hold the 1897 conference at the town of Delavan on the P., D. & E. road in Tazewell county.

Since conference adjourned considerable objection has been raised to having the conference held at Delavan for the reason that it is too small a town and further that it is out of the way, difficult to reach by railroad. Consequently is quite likely that the conference authorities will change the meeting place. Decatur is one of the good points looked upon with favor. The conference may be held here. On Sunday forenoon Rev. D. F. Howe at the First M. E. church made a statement as to what may be done, and he asked for an expression as to whether the congregation wanted this conference. It was a standing vote, and it was unanimous on the proposition to invite the conference to the First church. It has been many years since the conference was held at the First M. E. church. The last time was in 1887.

AN OCTOBER WEDDING.

The Marriage of Dr. Fred Stoner and Miss Ada Haines Will Take Place Next Month.

This morning Mr. and Mrs. Frank W Haines issued the invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ada Haines, to Dr. Fred Stoner. The wedding is to occur on the morning of October 14, at 9:30 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal church. A large number of invitations have been issued to the church. They will be at home to their friends after November 14, at No. 411 North Franklin street. Miss Haines is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Haines, and Dr. Stoner is the only child of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Stoner. Both have always made their home in this city and are widely known in social circles.

LADIES DELIGHTED

By the Many New Things at Bradley Bros. Millinery Opening.

Those ladies who braved the inclement weather yesterday to attend Bradly Bros.' fall millinery opening were repaid with one of the richest displays of the skill and taste of the firm's artistic trimmers that it has ever presented. In honor of the opening the store was decorated with golden rod, yellow daisies and baskets of flowers. Visitors were welcomed by the same staff that has extended them a welcome each season for the past five years.

In addition to the millinery special novelties in fancy dress goods, silks and velvets were shown. Taking the since into consideration the line of fancy dress goods running from $4 to $8.50 a dress pattern is unusually large. In the cloak and wrap department also an unusual line of popular priced garments is shown.

Special attention was of course given to the millinery department.

Among the creations upon which the milliners seemed to have put their most artistic touches and to which especial attention and admiration was drawn are some affairs which may be described as follows:

A large black velvet hat with oval rim and low crown, the brim veiled with white applique lace, crown surmounted by upright box plaiting of velvet. A great bow of No. 6 white moire ribbon is poised at the back together with a shell of lace, the bow being held by a wide steel clasp.

A unique with its crown draped with jewel cloth of gold, its brim covered with a double puff of black velvet trimming and a pair of white doves poised at the left side.

Another touque with rigid crown of the Napoleon hat shape and pointed front of blue velvet set with steel buckles. At the left side there is a wisp of black paradise plumage and over the right ear a rosette of black velvet and white moire ribbon.

A large brown velvet hat with tall tapering crown, its brim lifted at the side by a tuft of black ostrich tips. Bands of geranium red moire ribbon are around the crown and are fastened at the right side with a long steel clasp.

A charming small bonnet, made of black Japanese braid, with a shell of cream lace in center, a choux of lilac purple roses around the side. It is finished with steel clasps and velvet ties.

A very striking Virot hat in gray, trimmed in cockade of cream lace and a wreath of berries and foliage, a band of steel buckles surmounting the crown and a bandeaux of black roses at back.

A Connelly turban of black velvet with point applique lace on brim and handsome cock's plumes at left side It is finished with a clasp of steel and rhine stones.

An exquisite hat of ocean green and blue braid, a frill of taffeta ribbon smothered with chenille dotted net, two handsome merle birds at each side finished with rhine stone cabochons. A bandeaux is at the back with roses and muff bow of ribbon.

A sailor in silver gray felt, surmounted with loops of gray moire ribbon. A handsome white dove is perched on the center of crown, with black velvet rosettes and steel cabochones. At the back is a band of gray and white roses.

A large Gainesboro hat made of black moire, silk faced, with black velvet small high crown surmounted with cock's feathers, handsome bird of paradise perched high on crown. The hat is finished at the back with half blown roses in geranium colors.

Among the shades to be worn this season the greens will be popular no matter in what tone they may appear, while prune, lilac and geranium shades will be used largely for the more fancy colors. Grays are also favorites and among the new shades shown in this color, are nickel and silver tones. Flowers will be much used, especially roses, berries and foliages. In feathers paradise plumage, Impeyan pheasants and cock's feathers are shown in large quantities.

Bradley Bros. continued their opening today.

I AM CONSTIPATED.

We hear it so often and there are lots of cathartics of all kinds, liquid and pill form, many of them good so far as they go. But there is only one wish nearly all of us have, if a perfect laxative,—

Cascarets

CCC CANDY CATHARTIC

Made in tablet form, so nice to eat, perfume the breath, never gripe, perform their functions so pleasantly—ending in a cure.

A booklet and sample free for the asking, or you can buy a box for ten cents at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed. 77

The Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure the tobacco habit. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or New York.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Macon County, July Term, 1896.

First Day—July 13, 1896.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
MACON COUNTY

The Board of Supervisors of Macon county met at the court house in the City of Decatur on the 13th day of July, 1896, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., pursuant to law. On roll call the following members answered to their names, viz: Supervisors Bean, Bullard, Connard, Davidson, Dickson, Draper, French, Gaines, Graves, Hanes, Hockaday, Hollinger, Kipp, Magee, May, Nickey, Orr, Rucker, Scott, Spence, Stoy, Thrift, Turner and Wetlipp. Absent, Supervisor Muirhead.

A quorum being present the board proceeded to business.

Hon. Ross Hockaday, Chairman; J. M. Dodd, Clerk; J. P. Nicholson, Sheriff.

On motion of Mr. May the reading of the minutes of previous meeting were omitted.

The bid of H. M. Whitmer for heating the court house and jail for the ensuing year of $800 was read, and on motion of Mr. May the same was accepted and the Chairman instructed to enter into contract with Mr. Whitmer.

On motion of Mr May the claim of Fleming & Co. for $4.00 was approved and the clerk directed to issue an order for same. The bill was for cleaning carpets in the circuit court room.

The committee on Equalization of Taxes made the following report which on motion of Mr. Dickson was approved

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Macon County—Gentlemen

Your committee on Equalization of Taxes having examined the books of the assessors of the several townships would respectfully recommend that no change be made in the assessment of personal property and town lots On improved and unimproved lands your committee would recommend the following, to-wit

	Equalized	Add	Deduct	Assessed
Austin	$14.14	3		$14 56
Blue Mound	14.08			14 08
Decatur City	244.37		12	232.47
Decatur Township	21 95		3	21.32
Friends Creek	12 57	3		12 84
Harristown	15.22		2	14 92
Hickory Point	15 10	1		16 25
Illinois	10 82		2	15.89
Long Creek	14.58	4		13.98
Maroa	17 99	3		18 31
Milam	14.59			14 59
Mt. Zion	10.20		5	15 29
Niantic	13.83	1		13 95
Oakley	14 73		3	14 27
Pleasant View	14.31	5		15.01
South Macon	13 54	11		16.03
South Wheatland	16.17		7	15 94
Whitmore	13 19	6		19.98

We find upon investigation that the property known as the Anna B. Millikin Home is purely a charitable institution and recommend that it be exempt from taxation.

We further find that there are in the county churches and charitable institutions which have lots that should be assessed

Archie Dickson.
J. W Turner.
Jacob Hanes.
J N Orr
John J Graves.
Fred. W. Kipp.
W. H. Spence.

The following names were presented, which on motion of Mr. May were declared the Judges of Election in the several districts in Decatur and Maroa townships for the ensuing year

DECATUR TOWNSHIP

District No 1—S. T. Keeler, A. M. Taylor, F. Cerroll.

District No. 2—W. A. Holman, W. T. Dillehunt, John Kaylor.

District No. 3—D. C. Shockley, James Freeman, I. W. Ehrman.

District No. 4—John Lytle, Michael Dempsey, J. W. Bradfield.

District No. 5—Geo. Dewitt, Harry Fack, Fred. Jones.

District No. 6—H. F. May, I. N. Martin, Sr., T. B Dooley.

District No. 7—B. McGorray, L. P. Graham, W. R Walters.

District No 8—W. W. Foster, Adam Seaferth, Stanley Grimes.

District No 9—Wm. Dodson, H. A. Aldridge, R. F. Kincaid.

District No. 10—Lee M. Gill, Adolph Shepper, Lee S Hall.

District No. 11—Isaac M. Lowe, T. P. Reynolds, W. E. Knight.

District No. 12—C. H. Dietz, Chas. Costello, Elmer E. Dilatush.

District No. 13—J. W. Lytle, A. H. Jones, Wm. G. Barnes.

District No. 14—D. A. Reeme, Jacob Willis, E. T. Seger.

MAROA TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Frank Potter, Jake Dill, Basil Cooper.

District No 2—Frank Brake, David Wellepp, J. F. Bean.

The chair appointed Supervisors Bean and Davidson to act on the committee to attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture for 1896.

A recess of ten minutes was here taken to allow time to make up the grand jury list for the September term.

The following names were presented, which, on motion of Mr Thrift constitute the grand jury for the September term

Austin—C. A Bailey.
Blue Mound—Robert Warnick.
Friends Creek L. E. Keeler
Decatur—W. C. Rike, W. G. Leake, H. M. Moore, F. McCarty.
Long Creek—A. W. Heaton, Thomas Guston
Hickory Point—John H. McKinley.
Harristown—John Camp.
Illini—Henry Claussen
Niantic—John Hanebry.
Maroa—J. P. Obanion, Sylvester Jones
Oakley—H S. Cottom
Mt. Zion—W. J. Hodge.
Milam—W. T Wilson.
South Wheatland—Frank Witt.
Pleasant View—N. E Hedrick.
Whitmore—Edward Strope.
South Macon—George A. Jacobs, Wm. Harbert.

The purchasing committee made the following report, which on motion of Mr. Bullard was approved:

Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen.

Your committee on purchasing to whom was referred the matter of obtaining bids for coal at the poor houses, county jail and paupers, beg leave to report that we have examined all bids submitted and we find that the bid of the Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis to be the lowest, on a basis of the whole, and we recommend that their bid be accepted, and that the chairman enter into contract with said company.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A Davidson.
J. B. Bullard.
John J. Graves.
M. A. Connard.
W. L. Gaines.

On motion of Mr. Wellepp the Board adjourned until the 2d Tuesday in September, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

J. M. DODD, Clerk.

THE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made. $1.00 per dozen. Proofs shown. Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives. East 2nd Gallery, 1079 E. Eldorado St. Dec. 30 d&wtf

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PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS.
GEO. M. WOOD;
June-d&wtf 136 South Water st.

LOANS Of All Kinds Made by PEGRAM & CO., Room One, over Citizen's Nat. Bank.

REAL ESTATE LOANS at Six Per Cent Interest. Prepayment privileges. C. E. GIVEN, 4st. Millikin Bank Building. may 7-d&wtf

---

Dr. T. S. Hoskins, Dentist, Opera House Block, ground floor. jan 24-d&wtf

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Men's New Stylish Suits

For Fall and Winter,
In All the Newest Effects.

In Brown Cheviot Plaids.
In Worsted Cheviots in Brown and black.
In Worsted Cheviots, grey effects.
CUT AND MAKE PERFECT,

At $12.00 and $15.00.

MEN'S CHEAP CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS,
At $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.

Nothing like them ever was sold—
The kind we show at these prices.

MEN'S PANTALOONS,
At $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
GOOD VALUES.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Full of Good Suits and Pants, for Boys 3 years and upwards. Better goods for the money than ever.

NEW FALL HATS,
In Derby and Soft Styles.
AGENTS FOR THE KNOX HATS.

Ottenheimer & Co.
The Progressive Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.
Telephone 182. MASONIC TEMPLE

DR. E. WALSH,
Late of Chicago, formerly President of St. Anthony's Hospital.

20th CENTURY ...MEDICAL INSTITUTE...

A Little in Advance, But It Pays.

TAKE THE DR. WALSH ROUTE TO HEALTH.

Shortest, Surest, Safest.

....CONSULTATION FREE....

READ OUR TIME TABLE:

Catarrh	1 to 2 months	Nervous Debility	1 to 4 months
Dyspepsia	1 month	Uterine Disease	1 to 3 months
Rheumatism	1 to 3 months	Varicocele	7 days
Scrofula	1 to 4 months	Hydrocele	3 days
Blood Diseases	3 to 12 months	Rupture	14 days
Urinary Diseases	1 to 8 weeks	Consumption	2 to 12 months

Surgical and Complicated Diseases in Proportion. Remember, we not only cure, but guarantee a permanent cure within our time limit.

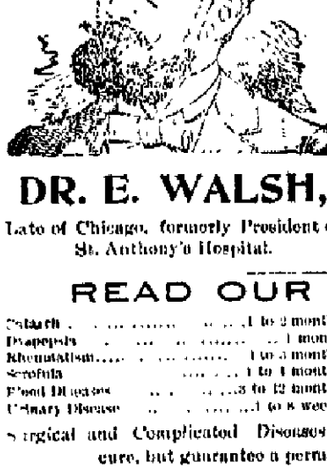
Don't Procrastinate Your Health Away.

Come today. To-morrow you may not have the opportunity. It is a daily occurrence for us to have to refuse a cure in the last stage, and tell the patient they waited too long; that their case has passed beyond our skill. There is not a chronic disease that human flesh is heir to that we cannot permanently eradicate from the system if they consult us in time, but there is a stage in every disease when it becomes incurable. *Have you reached that stage?* If not, do not experiment any longer, but consult us at once.

Consult the Best First. It pays. Our Testimonials and Credentials are the Best.

ONLY CURABLE CASES TAKEN.

OFFICE: 226 North Main Street, Pastfield Block. OFFICE DAYS: Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week; 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.



COMBINATION SUITS for LADIES and CHILDREN.

My New Goods are in and ready for inspection. Can give you some great values.

H. C. Anthony
DECATUR, ILL.

100,000 IN LINE.

The Great Chicago Sound Money Parade on October 9th.

GENERAL STOCKTON WILL COMMAND.

The Demonstration Will Be Without an Equal—The Column to Be Thirteen Miles in Length.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25.—One hundred thousand men are going to march under the banners of sound money and national prosperity in the parade which will take place October 9 under the auspices of the Chicago Business Men's Sound Money Association. Not since the memorable review of the union troops at the close of the civil war has there been a demonstration, either military or civic which will offer a fair comparison. Its proportions will be tremendous; its influence will be overwhelming for the cause it will represent, its memory will never fade.

One hundred thousand men are seldom gathered together as one body, and least of all times during a political campaign. When the Business Men's Sound Money Association started out to organize a parade that would reflect the principles of national honor it had but a faint conception of the success which has attended its efforts. Secretary McClintock perhaps the most sanguine of the association's officials, never dreamed that the parade would assume the magnificent proportions it has already taken. Yesterday he was almost ready to throw up his hands as he contemplated the prospect before him.

Making due allowance for the habit of exaggeration which is always prevalent during political campaigns, the association has ample evidence to justify the prediction that 100,000 men will be in the parade on "Chicago Day." It is not simply a matter of guess work. There are figures to base the estimate upon which are of the most reliable character. They are figures furnished by the very men who will participate in the monster demonstration, verified before they found their way to the secretary's office.

Not a Matter of Conjecture.

In its preliminary work of organizing the parade the association sent out circulars to nearly every merchant and manufacturer in the city, asking them to signify whether they were in sympathy with the project and to what extent they would be represented in the parade. A blank reply inclosed with the circular, on which to state the number of men to be expected from each business or industry thus addressed, whether the men would appear in uniform, and whether they would be supplied with their own band of music. From the replies now on file in Secretary McClintock's desk comes the assurance that 100,000 men will be seen in the parade.

Such an army will be a sight rarely seen in the lives of men. Its proportions are almost beyond comprehension, except to those who are accustomed to the handling of military forces. Napoleon himself was not in the habit of massing his legions in such numbers. Washington would have whipped the British in half the time it took him could he have commanded such an army. The army of the Potomac was not much larger when it passed its final review at the national capital, and the western troops mustered almost an equal number.

General Joseph Stockton, who will be chief marshal of the parade, is already beginning to plan, as a wise general should, for the handling of the immense army that will be under his orders on "Chicago Day." At present the order of formation is to be platoons of eight, separated by the usual distance of six feet. It is probable that the formation will be changed when the final estimate is made of the number of men who will be in the column. Otherwise the procession will have to begin moving early in the morning in order to finish before dark.

Taking 90,000 men, for convenience in estimating and forming them into a column of platoons eight abreast, would make a column 72,000 feet long, allowing a space of six feet between platoons. As there are 5,280 feet in a mile, General Stockton will have about thirteen miles of sound money sentiment to handle, unless he concludes to double it up. He will make a reputation for himself even then, if he wields a column six miles long.

When other features of the parade are considered, the men who are arranging it can be excused if they become a trifle nervous. Nearly every large business house or manufactory has announced its intention of supplying its own band of music. Secretary McClintock had responses from fifty-two merchants and manufacturers yesterday who have already engaged bands for the parade, and there are enough responses yet to be received that indicate that at least 100 bands will be in the column. It depends upon whether the bands can be obtained. There is not a brass band in Chicago which has not been engaged for the day, so far as can be learned, while Aurora, Elgin, Rockford and even Milwaukee musicians have been hired to play.

In addition to the musicians whose numbers cannot be computed, and who are not reckoned in the grand estimate, there is another all important feature of the parade which will contribute largely to its length. This will be the wagons and floats of the various big industries, which will be included in the column. The committee in charge of the parade have been endeavoring to limit these to the smallest number possible, and has issued an order that no advertising schemes of any kind will be permitted in the line, but even at that there will probably be 100 of these floats on exhibition.

Greatest Spectacle in History.

What with the 3000 mounted men of different organizations, the 100,000 men on foot, the 100 bands and 100 floats, the people of Chicago will have a spectacle before them surpassing anything ever heard since parades became a part of political campaigns. Unless a new order of formation is decided upon the procession will require at least five hours to pass a given point. To accomplish this much General Stockton will have to keep the procession moving at a much livelier pace than is usually adopted on such occasions, and permit no halts on the way.

Two former presidential campaigns have been notable for immense parades, yet neither afforded a spectacle like that which is in store October 9. In 1884, General Grant and Roscoe Conkling reviewed a parade form the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City which was estimated to contain 50,000 men. It began to move at 8 o'clock in the evening and was marching after midnight. In 1888 the business men of New York organized a Republican parade under the direction of their present mayor, William L. Strong, which turned out 40,000 men. Chicago had monster demonstrations in the same years, but none of them were up to the standard that will be fixed by the sound money voters on "Chicago Day."

NEW MILE RECORD.

John R. Gentry at Rigby Park, Portland, Maine, Paces a Mile in 2:00 1-2, With Runner.

Portland, Me., Sept. 25.—John R. Gentry yesterday at Rigby Park, paced the fastest mile ever made in harness and placed the world's record at 2 00½.

The day was cold and a light northwesterly wind was blowing up the stretch when Gentry, with W. S. Andrews upon the sulky, came out to go against his record of 2:01¼ made September 8 of this year at Glen Falls, N. Y.

The famous pacer scored once or twice with the runner who was to pace him and then went up the stretch in what was to be the fastest mile ever done by a horse in harness.

There was no big crowd present, but what there was they gave the pacer a great ovation.

The runner was at the pacer's throatlatch as they made the first turn on the stretch. Gentry went steadily, and with apparent ease, the runner having hard work keeping his position. The judges caught the quarter mile in :29½ seconds, and the second quarter was made in 30¼ seconds, making the half mile in 59½. The runner by the use of the whip was keeping up at Gentry's wheel, but was making hard work of it. The third quarter was made in 30¾, making the three quarters in 1:30¼.

As he turned into the home stretch and caught the wind in his teeth and the crowd began to yell wildly and both Andrews and the driver of the runner commenced to ring encouragement to their horses and use the whip a little. With the shouting of the crowd, which was now shouting like mad, the pacer started for the wire and, considering that he had the wind in his teeth, made a most remarkable quarter heat in 30¼, making the mile in 2:00½, just one second less than the former best record, first made by Robert J. at Terre Haute in '95 and equalled this year by Gentry.

When starter Cub Bolson announced the time, the crowd broke through the fence and crowded out in the track and around the pacer, cheering wildly. It is believed that had Gentry not had to contend with the wind, he would have made the mile in two minutes easily. After Gentry's great mile, Robert J. came out to break his record of 2:01¼, but only succeeded in making the mile in 2:03¾.

GOLD STANDARD DEMOCRATS.

Hold State Convention in New York and Nominate a State Ticket.

State Ticket Named.

For Governor ... DANIEL G. GRIFFIN
For Lieutenant Governor ... FREDERICK W. HEINRICHS
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals ... SPENCER CLINTON

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The foregoing were chosen to uphold the banner of the national Democracy in the empire state last night. In addition the convention in the music hall named a full set of Palmer and Buckner electors, issued a strong appeal to the voters and indorsed the Indianapolis platform.

The address tells why the Chicago platform and ticket could not be supported. It is in the main a reiteration of the cardinal declarations of the Indianapolis platform and closes with an appeal to all voters to support the national Democratic ticket, state and national. General Palmer delivered a spirited speech and evoked much enthusiasm.

The convention was really the adjourned convention of the party, which first met at Syracuse in June under the call of the Democratic reform organization of Brooklyn, of which Edward M. Shepard is at the head. Nominations for state offices were deferred until after the Buffalo convention in the hope that Bryan would be repudiated. In this event the Buffalo nominees would probably have been indorsed.

McKinley's Nebraska Majority

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 26.—Brad D. Slaughter, connected with the Republican state central committee, says:

"McKinley will carry Nebraska, and his majority will not be less than 10,000. We are taking a careful, conscientious poll of the state, and thus far have covered counties and parts of counties representing about 140,000 votes. These counties are scattered all over the state, and do not include either Douglass or Lancaster counties, and in these 140,000 votes for McKinley as a majority of more than 8000 votes over Bryan. We have made gains in many western counties where Populism has heretofore flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. Among these are Hayes and Harlan counties both hotbeds of Populism in the past, but which will not break even, if they are not carried by McKinley."

THE GRAND OLD MAN

Gladstone Speaks For the Bleeding Armenians In London.

CHEERS OF PEOPLE HEARD A MILE.

He Demands That the Government Should Act Vigorously — Would Sever Diplomatic Relations With the Sultan and Settle Afterward.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)—Enthusiastic crowds assembled in the vicinity of Hengler's circus this morning eager to hear the Hon. W. E. Gladstone deliver an address before the reform club at a meeting to protest against the massacres of Armenians in Turkey. Soon as possible after the doors were opened the vast auditorium was packed. Gladstone arrived at noon and was greeted at the station with hearty cheers. Outside the entrance to the circus he was cheered by people who could not gain admittance.

When the great liberal leader entered the auditorium, the long continued cheering could be heard a mile away. The earl of Derby presided, and many distinguished people were on the platform. The following resolution presented by a conservative and seconded by a liberal was adopted by acclamation: "This meeting desires to express its indignation and abhorrence at the cruel treatment to which the Armenians are being subjected by the Turkish rulers and of the massacres which recently occurred in Constantinople which are a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century." Gladstone looked well for a man of his years when he rose to speak amid renewed prolonged cheering. After a few preliminary remarks he moved the following resolution which was received with enthusiasm: "This meeting trusts that her majesty's ministers realize to the fullest extent the terrible condition in which their fellow Christians are placed, and will do everything possible to obtain for them full security and protection; and this meeting assures her majesty's ministers that they may rely upon the cordial support of the citizens of Liverpool in whatever steps they may feel it necessary to take for that purpose." Speaking of the resolution Gladstone said the national platform upon which the meeting is based gave as its authority the sentiment universally entertained throughout the length and breadth of the land and he urged in this matter that party sympathies be renounced. Gladstone added: "I entertain the lively hope and strong belief that the present deplorable situation is not due to any act or default of the government of this great country." Cries of "Oh, and cheers." "The present movement," he added," is based on the broad ground of humanity and is not directed against the Mohammedans but against the Turkish officials the evidence of whose barbarities rests in the official report. Now as in 1876 to the guilt of massacre is added the impudence of denial, which will continue just as long as Europe is content to listen."

Gladstone expressed the opinion that the purpose of the gathering is defensive and prospective, saying no one could hold out the hope that the massacres had ended. Continuing he said: "I doubt if it is an exaggeration to say it was in the Sultan's palace, and there only the inspiration had been supplied and the policy devised of the whole series of massacres. When the Sultan carries massacre into his own capital under the eyes of our Ambassador he appears to have gained the very name of what it is possible for him to do, but," the speaker continued, "the weakness of diplomacy, I trust, is about to be strengthened by the echo of this nation's voice." (Great cheering.) Gladstone then alluded to the supineness of the Ambassadors at Constantinople and said: "The concert of Europe might be a useful instrument, but had not usually succeeded in dealing with the eastern question which had arrived at a period when it is necessary to strengthen the hands of the government by the expression of national opinion. But while urging the government it does not follow that even for the sake of the great object in view Great Britain should transplant Europe into a state war. On the other hand, however, I deny that England must abandon its own right and independent judgment and allow herself to be domineered by other powers." (Cheers.) The speaker declared that Britain had a right to threaten Turkey with any coercion that does not within itself mean war. The first step should be the withdrawal of the British Ambassador from Constantinople followed by the dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador from London, then England should inform the Sultan she would consider the means of enforcing her humane demands. He did not believe Europe would make war to ensure a continuance of massacres more terrible than ever recorded in "the dismal, deplorable history of human crime." (Great, loud cheering.) The resolutions were adopted and will be forwarded to the cabinet ministers.

Married at Mt. Pulaski.

Mt. Pulaski, Sept. 24.—Last evening at the home of the bride's parents in Mt. Pulaski occurred the happy wedding of Mr. Herman Mayers and Miss Mino St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. S. Roush, of Heyworth, assisted by Rev. W. H. McGee, of Hopedale. The bride's home was formerly at New Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Mayers are very prominent young people of this city. Mr. St. John, the father of the bride, is a wealthy grain dealer here.

The Modern Woodmen of Vermilion county are arranging to hold a big picnic at Danville.

BRYAN AROUSES THE CLERGY.

May Be Censured for a Slur Cast Upon Ministers in His Wilmington Speech.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Since Mr. Bryan's visit to Wilmington, Del., on Monday night a number of clergymen of that city have organized a crusade against him on account of a slur which they claim he cast upon the clergy of Delaware in his speech at the Auditorium on that occasion. In the report of Mr. Bryan's speech given to the newspapers it happened that the portion containing the reference the clergy was omitted, because it was regarded by the newspaper men as a repetition of what the candidate had said in former speeches on his tour, and, therefore, would be of no special interest. The omission of the paragraph was, however, regarded by a coterie of young clergymen of Wilmington as an attempt on the part of Mr. Bryan to conceal what he had said in order not to invite the animosity of ministers toward him. Their vehemence broke out like a storm yesterday and several of them served notice that in their sermons next Sunday they would answer Mr. Bryan from the pulpit and take him to task for daring to impugn the honor and dignity of the clergy in such a manner.

The excitement and agitation stirred up by these young ministers created so much interest in the statement and imputation Mr. Bryan was charged with having made that the stenographer who had recorded his speech was asked to transcribe it. And this is what the transcription gives as Mr. Bryan's attack upon the clergy:

"You will find in our cities preachers of the gospel enjoying every luxury themselves who are indifferent to the cries of distress which come up from the masses of the people. It was said of a princess of a foreign land when some one said to her, 'the people are crying for bread,' that she replied, 'why don't they eat cake?' Tell some of these ministers of the gospel that men out of work are driven into crime, and they can't understand why every one is not as well off as themselves. I have seen preachers of the gospel using even more bitter speech than politicians against the clamorings of the people, and I have wondered where they got the religion that they preached."

Nearly all the ministers who propose to assail Mr. Bryan for his alleged imputation belong to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and they have announced that at a meeting of the Delaware Ministerial association on Monday next they will endeavor to have the matter fully discussed, with a view of having Mr. Bryan censured by the association for his alleged insult to the clergy.

John Boyd Thacher Declines.

Albany, N. Y., Sept 26.—John Boyd Thacher today declines the Democratic nomination for governor in a statement to the notification committee.

John Boyd Thacher declined the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. This was the day set for the visit of the committee appointed by the Democratic state committee to notify him of his nomination. In advance of their coming he issued a letter of declination. The letter says he did not learn of the nomination till the evening of the day he was nominated and it was at 9 o'clock that night before he learned the character of that platform. He had no reason to expect after Saratoga convention and the attitude of the New York delegates in the national convention that the convention which nominated him would commit the Democratic party unreservedly to all parts of the Chicago platform. He declares he did not seek the nomination but was willing and prepared to organize the party from one end of the state to the other against bossism. It developed, however, he said, in consideration of resolution by which state the committee appointed a committee of notification there is strong desire on the part of the Democratic party to contest the election on the abstract question of unlimited coinage of silver at the unalterable ratio of 16 to 1, and ignore every state issue. He declared it is impossible for him with the views he holds to make a contest on a free coinage issue. He says he believes "In the good old Democratic doctrine, joint, free, equal use of gold and silver. This doctrine is as far removed from the single use of gold which enables speculators to juggle with its value as it is from that other principle which seeks to establish an impossible ratio for its sister metal.

With an expression in the belief that conservatism will in the end prevail, Thacher declines to make the race.

SAYS ILLINOIS IS AGAINST BRYAN.

Controller Eckels Says Bryan and Altgeld are Beaten.

New York, Spet 26—James H. Eckels, of Illinois, controller of the currency, who has just returned from Chicago and is spending a few days here on his way to Washington, called yesterday on some of the leading bank presidents and at the sub-treasury. When asked what he thought of the political situation he said: "Bryan will be very badly beaten. The sentiment of that part of the country at least in which I have just been—Illinois—is against Bryan's ideas on the silver question and the other questions involved in this campaign. I think the silver people in Illinois entirely lack organization. Governor Altgeld is carrying on his campaign largely for himself, but he, I am sure, will be badly beaten along with Bryan in that state."

Fortune for the Girl Who Nursed Him.

New York, Sept. 26.—Miss Elizabeth Almy, who is 20 years old, and lives with her sister at 256 West Forty-third street, has been advised by a Havana lawyer that she is sole heiress to the estate of Jose Martinez, a Spanish planter in Cuba, which is valued at $1,500,000. She and her lawyer will go to Cuba in about two weeks to take possession of the property.

Miss Almy returned four months ago from Cuba, where she had been visiting some cousins who lived on a plantation adjoining that of Martinez in Mantanas. While there Martinez fell ill and Miss Almy nursed him. Martinez's two sons were killed by the Spaniards, and the old planter fled to Havana, where he soon died of a broken heart. He left his fortune to his former nurse, in grateful recognition of her kindness.

POLITICS AT BOSTON.

Gold and Silver Democrats are in Hot Contention.

BIG HALL HELD SECURE ALL NIGHT

A Delegate Meets Death in an Effort to Get Food—A Serious Situation for Warring Factions—Result of Overtures.

Boston, Sept. 26.—Probably never in the history of Democracy of Massachusetts has the Bay state convention been treated with so many sensational preliminaries to organization and so much uncertainty as to developments. As a result of the refusal of the state committee to be controlled by gold standard men to admit delegates to the convention hall on credentials alone, and the sensational speech of George F. Williams, candidate of the free silver men for nomination for governor calling on silver delegates present at last night's meeting remain in the hall in which the convention was to be held throughout the night, daylight found over 500 silver delegates holding the fort. At the same time the state committee and the gold men are in conference at the Quincy house trying to formulate a plan to get the belligerents out of the hall. When the silver men announced last night that they intended to remain in the hall, a large force of police appeared and it was rumored that the delegates would be ejected. They appealed, however, to the board of police and in spite of the efforts of the gold men they refused to withdraw. Then hunger drove the delegates to various expedients, one of these tragically. James Hughes, trying to get out of the hall by the fire escape, lost his balance, caught on a live electric wire and was killed. Finally, however, a secret entrance was discovered by which not only food was brought in but many accessions made to the number of delegates in the hall. At 7 o'clock the secretary of the state committee, asked the manager of the hall if he was prepared to deliver possession. The manager said 500 men were in the hall already who have credentials, and he could not remove them. This decision was reported back to the committee.

When the time for the convention to open arrived and the gold standard men had not appeared, the silver men in Music hall were called to order. Hon. J. H. Mellen was elected temporary chairman. In the meantime the silver delegates in the streets outside of Music hall, being unable to get in, organized a meeting and listened to speeches. George Fred Williams announced to those outside that they would soon be permitted to occupy another hall to ratify the action of the convention inside.

At 1 o'clock the gold standard delegates, numbering over 500, left the Quincy house and passed the city hall where they were reviewed by Mayor Quincy. They marched through the streets to Music hall, and then, in accordance with previous arrangement decided on, returned to Faneuil hall, and proceeded to hold the convention.

The Music hall convention nominated George Fred Williams for governor.

The Democrats in convention in Faneuil hall endorsed Bryan and Sewall and Chicago platform by a large majority, and the gold standard members of the state committee, together with gold standard delegates, withdrew in a body.

The Faneuil hall convention also nominated George Fred Williams, for governor and Christopher T. Callahan, lieutenant governor.

It Was Cake Who Said It.

The following is from the report in a Decatur Populist paper of a Demopopulist meeting at Harristown which was harangued by the Rev. E. B. Cake:

"I would rather be the blackest nigger in the state of Kentucky than Major Wm. McKinley, forced to appear in his present position before the American people," said Rev. Cake in thunderous tones that reverberated in the four walls of the Harristown town hall last night. And the speaker stamped his foot to give emphasis to the remark. The assertion was greeted with applause and cries of "Good," "Go on."

And so Cake said it and said it in "thunderous tones that reverberated in the four walls of the hall," and then "stamped his foot to give emphasis to the remark." Well, what of it? It simply recalls the fact that men belonging to the same civilization that Cake does, in the 60's, said meaner things about Abraham Lincoln, and stamped their feet to add emphasis to the remarks, than Cake said about McKinley; but their vaporings did not, for one moment, penetrate his splendid patriotism, and as a man and a patriot, Lincoln lives in the hearts of the American people today for what he did, and for doing what he was maligned and cursed by men who had no more power to curse than Balaam had, or than Cake has, while the lickspittlers who assailed him are buried in thousands of unnamed and forgotten graves.

Macon County Teachers' Meeting.
From the Daily of Saturday.

The meeting of the teachers of Macon county held at the office of County Superintendent Keller to day was largely attended and general interest was manifested in the exercises. This was the program rendered:

Song—"America."
"Teaching Writing to First Year Children"—Miss Mame Chamberlain.
"How to Develop Ideals Instead of Idlers"—Miss Kate Edmunds.
"Drawing in the Schools"—General discussion led by W. A. Phillips.
"Root, Stem and Leaves, First Two Months in Reading Circle Work"—J. E. Underwood.
"Demand for Progressive Teachers"—George S. Morris.
Song—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

JUST A WORD TO MOTHER

In the Little Ones' Behalf.

Parental Delight on tap in infinite variety at

STINE'S.

Mothers will find best reward of care for and pride in children

by clothing them for School and Sabbath in some of our varied Fall provision for

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

In the Market to Control It.

The B. STINE CLOTHING CO.

Invites inspection of the following LEADING SPECIALTIES.

For ages 3 to 8, our "Duplex" double breasted Reefer or open front, at choice in fine all wool cheviots, braided, at $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4 and $4.50—the suit of heretofore unequaled value.

Elegant and novel blue worsted Sailor Suits, very chick and fetching, $5.50.

Reefers in all wool and color grades—chinchilla, fancy cheviot and astrachan, for winter wear of Toddlers who draw the line on ulsters, $2.50 to $5.50.

Just a Complete Line of Everything Needed by graduates of the nursery and candidates for school.

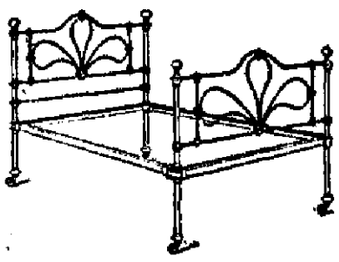
Be Prepared for a SURPRISE ABOUT PRICES

When you come as children of older growth to investigate offerings in Men's and Youth's FALL OVERCOATS and FURNISHINGS by the

B. STINE CLOTHING CO.,

245-249 NORTH WATER ST.

September Sale !



The bargains offered at our September sales in the past is a guarantee to our many customers that when we advertise bargains we give them. And we will offer at this sale better goods for less money than ever before offered.

$27	Bed Room Suits,	$22
$25	" " "	$20
$22	" " "	$18
$18	" " "	$15

See our Genuine Leather Cobbler Seat Rocker, $1.75.

This is your chance to save money. Our stock never was more complete nor prices near so low.

"The Big Store,"

Bachman Bros. & Martin Co.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF MILLIKIN BANK.

TWO PANTS TO ONE COAT

That's about the wear-out average. A coat and vest will wear out two pairs of trousers. How are you fixed? Don't you need a pair of pants? Now we'll tell you about them.

Neat Stripes,	Quiet Mixtures,	Nobby Checks,	Handsome Worsteds,
$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50

They're a'going to go. We've put the good-bye price on them, and you could ordinarily buy but one leg with the price that now gets the whole pair.

I. Maienthal & Sons'

NEW CLOTHING STORE,

Between Water and William Streets. 222 North Main St.

Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.

There is a great demand for Illinois Central freight cars all along the Chicago division.

What's the matter with your Constipated? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

A DeWitt county pumpkin vine grew fifteen feet in ten days. At last reports it was sixty-two feet long and still a-growin'.

Mama eats a Cascaret, baby gets the benefit. Cascarets make mother's milk mildly purgative.

C. M. Parker, an old Blue Mound resident and Macon county teacher, is the Prohibition candidate for circuit clerk of Christian county.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver." A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

There have been a good many nutting parties the past week. Nuts are not ripe and the crop is quite plentiful this year.

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

A Morgan county renter, who has agreed to pay $6 per acre rent, offered his landlord all he raised and all his stock except one term, to released him.

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaret candy cathartic. Makes you feel fine in the morning.

In the township exhibit at the Delavan fair last week Little Macklaaw carried off the first prize, Boynton second and Elm Grove third.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The interstate commerce commission seemed to have struck a snag in peering into the various methods of grain handling. The subject is full of cobwebs, and after all the testimony has been gathered in legal minds will be perplexed to determine which, if any, of the carriers' practices come in conflict with the law as at present construed.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Married the Banker's Daughter.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 23.—Edna Bailey, only daughter of C. J. Bailey, a leading banker of this city, this evening was married to Professor W. H. H. Garver, principal of the Peoria Business college. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Caspar Wistar Hyatt, pastor of the First Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Garver left tonight for Chicago and the East.

Mr. Garver has many personal friends in Decatur. He was formerly an instructor in Brown's Business college this city.

Social Time at Mt. Zion.

From the Daily of Saturday.

There was another of those pleasant surprise parties for which Mt. Zion is famous, last night, the victim his time being Mrs. A. M. Conn. The guests brought the supper which proved to be a veritable banquet and everybody just pitched in and had a good time. There were about fifty present. Alderman Edwards was heard to remark that "the next one must be a 'possum supper."

WEDDINGS GALORE.

Many Marriages in Decatur—They Were Seven in Number.

Wednesday was a good day for weddings. All told there were seven marriages in the city.

Judge Hammer had three weddings at his office in the county court. The first was that of Hiram Gentley of Mowequa, and Miss Florence Brown of Blue Mound; the second, William E. Lindsay and Miss Maude Whitlock, both of Niantic; and the third, Isaac F. Vantries and Miss Mabel C. Bowzer, both of Friends' Creek township.

Albert Blazer and Miss Sarah C. Fox were united in marriage by Rev. D. F. Howe, Sept. 23, at the home of the groom's parents on East Herkimer street. The couple will reside at Forsythe.

At his office by Justice Shorb, Sept. 23, Clarence C. Funday and Miss Isabelle McKenzie, both of Decatur.

Married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Silas Lowery, North Main street, Sept 23, by Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, Herbert B. Howard and Miss Margaret D. Lusk, both of Decatur. There was a fine wedding repast after the ceremony. The couple will reside on East Bradford street. Mr. Howard is employed by the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator company.

At the Methodist church parsonage on West Main street by Rev. D. F. Howe, Sept. 23, David P. Crawford and Miss Bessie B. Hill were united in marriage. The groom is connected with the Irwin & Co. drug store and is today on duty receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Death of Laura Robinson.

Miss Laura Robinson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Robinson, died at 7 a. m. Saturday at the family residence, No. 1012 West Charles street, aged 32.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

In a store window in Lincoln is an apple tree in full bloom, which also contains a matured crop of fruit.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Meeting to Hear the Report of Committee on Paupers.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

It Causes Considerable Discussion—Members Want the Supervisors to Look After the Poor.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The adjourned meeting of the board of supervisors convented today. The first business to come up was the reading of this self-explanatory report:

Plan of the Committee.

To the honorable chairman and members of the board of supervisors:

Gentlemen—Your special committee to which was referred the resolution in regard to devising some plan whereby the pauper expenses of the county might be reduced beg leave to present the following divided into sections and numbered.

Be it resolved by the board of supervisors of Macon county—

First.

(a) That this board by a special committee mentioned in section eight appoint three commissioners for Decatur township, said commissioners to designate who are paupers and who shall receive temporary aid and the amount of aid in each case.

(b) They may adopt rules and regulations governing their own acts and doings as such commissioners. And shall continue in office until the next regular organization of the board of supervisors after the next spring election, unless otherwise provided by this board.

(c) They shall keep or cause to be kept an accurate account of all their acts as such commissioners a full record of those applying for aid and the amount allowed to each, and the reason for much giving, all of which accounts shall be reported to this board of supervisors at the quarterly meeting.

(d) They shall comply in all cases strictly with the laws of the state of Illinois governing the care of paupers by counties.

Second.

(a) That the overseer of the poor is hereby instructed to obey and act upon the order of the said board of commissioners in all matters relating to his office.

(b) And that any former order the board of supervisors of Macon county giving said overseer authority otherwise than through said board of commissioners is hereby repealed.

Third.

(a) That a supply store for the keeping of such necessary articles as are furnished to the store, such as flour, meal, bacon, beans, rice, soda, salt, hominy, potatoes and soap be established. And that these supplies be kept in some suitable room and be issued out only upon the order of the overseer, acting by order of the board of commissioners.

(b) All supplies entering said store will be carefully measured by the overseer or his assistant and all supplies issued therefrom to be carefully weighed or measured and accurate account kept of the same.

Fourth.

That the purchasing committee be instructed to purchase upon the order of the board of commissioners such goods as may be needed in said supply store.

Fifth.

That the county clerk do and is hereby authorized to issue orders for the payment of bills when properly certified to by the chairman of the purchasing committee. Said chairman shall file all bills and receipts with the county clerk, who shall keep the same until all accounts relating thereto are properly checked by a committee of the board of supervisors.

Sixth.

That the special committee with the overseer be improwered to employ such additional help as they deem necessary to do the work required by the plans herein set forth.

Seventh.

All applications for assistance shall be made to the overseer who with the help of his assistant shall visit each applicant and note the place of residence and surroundings and procure all information possible from any reliable source. And shall ask and receive answer in full from the applicant upon the following questions: Full name, age, nativity, place of residence, residence one year ago, residence two years ago, cause for which aid is asked, whether aid has been given before and how much, number of children, age and sex of each and name of each child. All of which information shall be carefully written and presented to the boarded of commissioners who may then personally visit the applicant and procure any additional information obtainable and may then issue an order or not to the overseer in accordance with their decision of the case.

Eighth.

That the chairman of the board of supervisors shall appoint three supervisors as a special committee to thoroughly develop the plan herein outlined without deviating from the same and see that it is carried into immediate execution.

Said committee to meet not less than once a month and check up all accounts relating hereto, and carefully note the progress of events, and make a full report of all to the next meeting of the board of supervisors.

The committee to appoint a special agent and two assistants as provided in section one and shall have general oversight over said commission.

Signed by the committee.

W. H. Bean,
O. H. Draper,
Jacob Hanes,
M. A. Connard.

This afternoon the supervisors are engaged in discussing the proposition. Ald. Spence thought the Decatur supervisors were competent to act with the overseer and that outsiders should not do the work. Other members agreed with him.

Rejected.

The report of the committee on the supply store plan was rejected, and it was voted to appoint three Decatur supervisors to act with the overseer in Decatur township.

Walt's Suggestion.

Below is a copy of a circular which was circulated in the room:

To the Board of Supervisors of Macon County:

I desire to submit for your consideration the following plan for supplying the unfortunate and worthy poor of our county with the necessaries that must be furnished for their existence and comfort:

First—That instead of those who must have help selecting the things they need at the expense of the county, that the county select such things that in your judgment, the county ought to furnish. We believe that in making the selection you will furnish them with goods that will give them more comfort and satisfaction, and last one-half longer, and at a cost of at least one-third less than the amount it costs you under the present way of transacting business.

Second—Select the kind of goods you deem best to furnish and advertise for bids for furnishing the same. The bidders to furnish samples with their bids of the kind and quality of the merchandise they offer, with the price marked thereon, to be put up and delivered within the city limits in any quantity ordered. That the supplies for the county poor farm also be included and let to the lowest bidder.

We believe that you can save 25 per cent on the cost of all goods that are now purchased by the poor on county orders given out promiscuously, and that the goods you will select will last one-half longer and give them more comfort and satisfaction than they now do. Respectfully submitted. A. Walt & Co.

From the Daily of Friday.

After a session of two days the board of supervisors finally agreed upon what appears to be a good plan of reducing or guarding the pauper expenses of the county, with special reference to Decatur township. And they have also adopted measures which will tend largely to shut out the professional paupers, the hangers on who are strong enough to work, but would not if employment was offered them.

The supply store plan with commissioners in charge suggested by the special committee was knocked out, last evening, and today Mr. Walt's plan was rejected.

Supervisor Nickey offered a long resolution suggesting that the county board decide on the quantity and character of supplies needed for the paupers and that the board advertise for sealed bids to furnish the supplies, the store firm making the lowest bid to receive all the orders for the year. The resolution was discussed for over an hour, and finally defeated

On motion of Supervisor May a special committee of three members of the board was appointed to act with Overseer McClelland in giving proper aid to the paupers. The committee comprises Supervisors Magee, Hanes and Stoy.

The business of the board this afternoon was to decide on the "bill of fare" for the paupers, a list of certain things that can be had at the stores on county orders. The special committee and the overseer will carefully investigate the actual condition of every applicant for aid, and if any are unworthy they will be denied help.

The Dollar Orders.

By the action of the board the overseer is authorized to issue orders on merchants for the folowing articles only to the amount of a dollar, the quantity to be specified on the order when issued: Bacon, meal, flour, hominy, beans, potatoes, salt, sugar, rice, coffee or tea, lard.

The committee in presenting the foregoing list offered this resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee have the list of articles to be furnished paupers printed upon the backs of each order; also that the merchant on whom the order is issued be compelled to specify the weight or measure of each article, as well as the price charged for the same. Each order so issued to be not transferable and so printed upon the back of the same. It is further resolved that each order drawn on some merchant whose name shall appear on the face of the order.

Resolutions.

By May: That the purchasing committee buy the necessary booths for the coming election.

By Draper: That an order for $25 each be drawn for pauper children sent from Macon county to the Children's Home society.

By Draper: That the county clerk be authorized to furnish all necessary election supplies.

Some minor business received attention.

Deaths.

From the Daily of Friday.

Miss Julia Holly died of stomach trouble at noon to-day at her home, 650 East Clay street, aged 27 years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Holly. She was a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church and was well known. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

Mary Alice, the eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Friend, died at 9 a. m. this morning at the family residence, No. 945 South Broadway.

At Cerro Gordo, Sept. 24, little Caryl Thompson, aged 4 years and 3 months, youngest daughter of Dr. William and Lulla Thompson.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases will yield quickly when it is used. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

TO CANTON.

Illinois to Visit the Republican Mecca Oct. 23.

TAKEN UP BY THE STATE COMMITTEE

Low Rates to be Secured—Excursion to Start Oct. 22, and the Following Day to be Illinois Day in Canton.

The following circular letters which explain themselves have been received at the Republican office, from headquarters of the Republican state central committee:

Chicago, Sept. 23, 1896.

Gentlemen: There being such a universal desire on the part of clubs and citizens generally to visit Canton, Ohio, to pay their respects to Major McKinley, that the state committee deem it necessary to combine all parties from Illinois and therefore have set October 22nd as a date for all Illinois excursions, and the day following Oct. 23rd will be "Illinois Day" in Canton.

A bureau has been established at room J, 24 Great Northern hotel (Republican headquarters) with F. D. Higbee in charge, and all clubs or individuals desiring to go to Canton from this state during the campaign are requested to communicate with him as to route, rates and accommodations in Canton. It is also desired that this matter be given the widest publicity in all newspapers throughout the state and also announced at all of your meetings hereafter.

Yours truly,
C. P. Hitch,
Chairman.

Chicago, Sept. 24, 1896

Republican, Decatur, Ill. Gentlemen: Referring to circular of Chairman Hitch, it is the desire of the Republican state central committee to concentrate at Canton, Ohio, on Oct. 23rd, every man and woman in Illinois who desires to see our next president and to avoid confusion all clubs and individuals are requested to send their names and probable number of people who would like to go on a very low rate that will be obtained for that date. All will be accommodated, whether clubs of 1000 or one individual if application is made at once.

Special provision will also be made for the care of the ladies.

I trust you will give the matter your prompt attention and co-operate with us in making Illinois Day the largest of all days at Canton.

Very truly yours,
F. D. Higbee.

Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

Room J, 24, Great Northern hotel.

Facts for the Farmers.

Editors Republican: Most any time one can hear the Popocrats wail on the crime of 1873, and it is amusing to see the great interest they are taking in the farmer's welfare, in connection with it. "How much the poor farmer has suffered by reason of this crime, it is hard to estimate." "He comes next to the real Popocrat in his suffering," on account of this crime. Let the honest Popocrat take these official figures from the treasury department, as a remedy for his wail, and so far as the farmer (not a political farmer) is concerned, we have no fear, for we know that they know better. The total number of farms in 1890, were 4,564,641, which shows an increase of (13.86 per cent) 555,734. The values of those farms, including fences, and buildings in 1890, was $13,279,252,649, showing an increase in valuation since 1880 (after the crime of 1873) of 80.23 per cent. In connection with this is the value of farm implements, and machinery (1890) of 494,247,467, an increase of $21.58 per cent. The value of live stock on hand June 1, 1890, was $2,203,757,573, which shows an increase since 1880, of 47.21 per cent. Now we have the value of the farm products of $3,460,107,454 for 1890. This amount shows an increase since 1880 of 11.19 per cent. The real cause and what has given the farmer trouble, and reason for being concerned about his condition, is the direct loss to them by reason of adverse legislation by the Democratic party. In 1894 we had the beneficial results of the McKinley law. The imports of farm products for that year was $65,804,446. In 1895 we had the results of the Wilson law, and the imports of farm products, that year, was $134,068,880. This shows a gain in favor of the McKinley law of $68,264,314. The exports of farm products under the McKinley law for 1894, was $907,946,945. The total amount exported under the Wilson law for 1895, was $751,833,937, which leaves a loss in exports of $156,113,008; add to this amount, $68,344,314 and we have $224,377,322, a direct loss to the American farmers by reason of the repeal of the McKinley law. The farmers are very much aware of the fact that they have been the victims of Democratic mismanagement, and it seems like an insult to their intelligence, by trying to stuff them with this fraud—"the crime of 1873." What has become of the free trade theory the Democrats talked so much about three years ago? "O, how bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes." Mac.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 24, 1896.

The grain in store in Vermilion county is assessed at $600,000.

SHOT IN THE SIDE.

Byron Fuller Has an Ugly Experience Near Rea's Bridge.

From the Daily of Friday.

Last Wednesday Byron Fuller, aged 20 years, whose home is at Blue Mound where his parents reside, came near losing his life in a turnip patch near Rea's bridge. The young man had been in Oakley township visiting his grandfather, C. L. Walker, father of ex-Supervisor Walker, and was riding along the road in a buggy with his cousin, Clarence Walker, and James Hockaday, of Forsyth. Passing the turnip patch which is owned by Mrs. Shorb and leased by the Boyd brothers of Decatur, young Fuller jumped out of the buggy and got into the patch to get a couple of turnips. He was in the act of pulling the turnips when somebody hailed him from ambush, saying, "What are you doing there? You had better get out or you will get shot." Just then another person cried out, "Shoot!" and a shot gun was discharged. Two shot entered the side of the boy and some penetrated his leg. He was in bad shape for a time. Then the Boyd brothers appeared, one carrying a shot gun. They claimed to have the right to shoot and had no apologies to make.

Young Fuller was in the city today to have a talk with the authorities. The matter will come before the grand jury next week.

NOTE FROM COL. INGERSOLL.

He Writes Dr. Bumstead Defining His Position on the Money Question.

This letter which explains itself has been received by Dr. Bumstead from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll:

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Sept. 23, '96.

Dr. S. J. Bumstead, My Dear Friend: I think I said in Denver substantially what is published. I thought it a mistake to demonetize silver and also thought that we should remonetize our silver, that is the silver produced in our country. It never occurred to me that we could coin the silver of the whole world. Neither did I want silver coined at less than its value. I wanted a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar.

At the time I made the speech in Denver I supposed that congress demonetized silver in '73. Afterwards I found that I was mistaken. I found that many years before we had made the gold standard. I found that this was done in 1834, 1837 and in 1853.

Today I have no objection to the coinage of silver at the proper ratio, but I am opposed to the coinage of any dollars that are not in value equal to gold dollars. If it takes a dollar's worth of gold to make a dollar, certainly it takes a dollar's worth of silver to make a dollar.

Yours truly, R. G. Ingersoll.

Sales of Real Estate.

R. H. Woodcock to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, lots 14, 15 and 26, of the west half of section 33, 15, 3 east; $6500.

Martin Burns to Squire A. Crossman, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of 25, 17, 1 east, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of 23, 17, 1 east, and the south half of the southeast quarter of 14, 17, 1 east, $14,310.

William Hicks to Henry C. Danley, all interest in part of 26, 16, 1 west, $25.

Robert Elder to William Hicks, all interest in part of 26, 11, 1 west, $25.

Alonzo Hall to John W. Ball, the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of 22, 16, 1 west; $25.

Wm. Hight to Charlotte H. Hight, lot 5 and that part of the southeast quarter of 32, 15, 2 east, lying east of the Illinois Central railroad; $500.

Wm. Hight to E. L. Hight, lot 4, being part of the southeast quarter of 32, 15, 2 east, lying east of the Illinois Central railroad; $200.

Adelaide Schwab to Elizabeth Schwab, lots 10, 11 and the northeast half of lot 12 in block 6 in Blue Mound, $4000.

E. P. Johnson to Willis Johnson, sr., lot 13 in block 1 in Brueck's second addition to Decatur, $1.

The Union Veteran Club.

From the Daily of Saturday.

A large number of veterans of the late war met last night at the city council rooms and re-organized the Union Veteran club for the campaign. The club was first organized in 1888, with 100 members. The books are now open for a list of new members. There are now forty-five in the list. These are the officers elected:

President—G. R. Steele
Vice President—K. Harwood.
Secretary—C. M. Imboden.
Treasurer—H. F. May.
Executive Committee—F. L. Hays, M. F. Kanan, R. P. Lytle, George S. Durfee and W. W. Foster.

Death in the Country.

John, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lyons, living two miles east of the city died Thursday Sept. 24. The funeral was held Friday at 1 o'clock from the residence and the burial was at the Boiling Springs cemetery. The Salvation army had charge of the funeral.

Fishing in Salt Creek near Kenney is now very good.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

OVATION TO FIFER.

Bad Weather Does Not Dampen the Ardor of the Republicans.

BIG PARADE AND RALLY LAST NIGHT.

Opera House Packed to Hear Mr. Fifer and Mr. Hamilton—Democrats Meet at the Tabernacle.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

There were two political rallies in Decatur last night, one given by the Republicans in honor of ex-Governor Fifer and the principles of patriotism and protection, and the other by the Democrats for Colonel Stone of Ohio, who didn't come, and D. F. Caldwell, of Springfield. It was generally conceded that the Republicans had the best of the contest in numbers and genuine enthusiasm by big odds.

The Republican hosts formed near Abbott's hall under the direction of Colonel Gallagher and Adjutant Moore, and the column moved on the line of march headed by Goodman's band, with the Republican bugle and drum corps, the Third ward martial band, flags, banners and the Long Creek cavalry corps occupying positions of prominence. The Bill Starr Tanner club was out in a body. Many of the marchers, despite the drizzle and mud wore their uniforms and hats, and over 400 torches were borne in the line. The members of the Union Veteran club, special escort for "Private Joe," nearly 100 in number, did not join the procession until Mr. Fifer left the St. Nicholas in an open carriage. The veterans, each wearing a small silk flag, one of which Comrade Steele pinned on Fifer, marched in front of the carriage two blocks to the hall, and took the seats reserved for them on the stage. There were nearly 500 paraders in the Republican procession, and very few were boys. It was a voting column. Many sound money Democrats were in line and they were among the most enthusiastic shouters along the route. The threatening state of the weather prevented hundreds of Republicans from turning out. Many had left their homes with the impression that neither party would make a demonstration. As the Republican column passed the St. Nicholas corner there was a beautiful display of red fire and fire works. Some of the Long Creek horses were a little rattled by the racket and light but the riders held them in cheek nicely. All along the route of the parade people lined the walks and got out into the streets and the tooting and blowing of horns mingled with the ringing shouts for McKinley and Hobart. The Wheelmen's sound money bicycle club did not turn out. The streets were too slippery for the wheels and the riders saved themselves for the first favorable night. Had this club been in line the number of paraders would have been swelled to 700 or 800.

Speaking at the Grand Opera House.

The love feast at the Grand opera house was an old time Republican rally. The great hall was filled even to the boxes and stage and the decorations were in keeping with the character of the meeting. "Old Glory" was suspended from the front fly and pictures of McKinley and Hobart and Tanner were conspicuously displayed. There was great cheering when ex Governor Fifer was ushered to a seat by Captain Lytle. It amounted to a flattering ovation. Mr. Lytle announced that ex State Senator W. C. Johns had been selected to serve as chairman of the meeting and then there was more cheering. Mr. Johns announced a selection by Goodman's band, and a patriotic medley was played in capital style. The McKinley glee club sang "I Don't Believe They'll Do It." It captured the crowd and for an encore the club sang "When the Boys Begin to Vote." It was another good one.

When the applause had subsided Chairman Johns spoke in complimentary terms of the honorable career of Mr. Fifer as governor of the state, and said it was a record of which all were proud, reflecting credit alike upon the governor and the state. From 1860 to 1892, a period of thirty-two years, the state of Illinois had been well governed and the country generally had enjoyed a period of great prosperity. There were no ugly spots on the Republican record, and at no time in that period was it necessary to put seals on the safe of the state treasury. (Applause.) All of the Republican governors had turned over every cent of the state cash. Governor Fifer had met defeat in '92 but in going down with his party he came out of the fight with more votes than other candidates on the state ticket. Mr. Johns then presented the speaker, who was received with a general outburst of applause.

The Address.

In opening his address the ex-governor took occasion to repay in part the complimentary things that had been said to him by Mr Johns. He added that it was a source of pleasure for him to visit Decatur and stand on the historic ground where Lincoln had once lived, and where the people had endeared him and started him on that career which had made him one of the histric characters of the age. (Applause.) Continuing he said:

There is much interest in this campaign as you have. I am not a candidate for office and do not expect to be again. I have taken a hand in it simply because it my mind it is the most important campaign that has called to the American people since 1860. At that time it was the integrity of the union and today it is industrial prosperity and the national honor. I interested myself because I wanted to help elect that great statesman, Wm. McKinley, as president and because I wanted to see my friend, John R. Tanner, as governor of Illinois. I want to see claim at the head of the imperial state which has given us Lincoln, Grant and Logan. I wanted to do what little I could to give to this country a currency of gold, silver and currency as good as gold. (Applause.) The republican party stands now on these questions as it always has stood. It wants every dollar worth one hundred cents no matter whether it is made of gold, silver or paper. That has been its policy always and this is its policy today. The republican party stands today where it has always stood on the question of protection. It stands for American labor. (Applause.) Governor Altgeld, in seeking a change, has been ready to make a bargain with any party. He has been willing to fuse with any one. It is refreshing therefore to know that there is one party which stands erect and with a firm reliance on the intelligence of the people and ready to fight the questions alone. But there are democrats who can't be led by Altgeld and his crowd.. There are democrats thank God, who stand for themselves and are their own sovereigns. There are men of this stamp in both parties. In 1892 there was no reference in the democratic platform to the money question which differed from the republicans, and I want to ask you what were Altgeld, Hinrichsen and Tillman doing then? In 1892 Altgeld declared that the democrats favored sound money—that is, I suppose he made the declaration—for he has the habit of writing his own platforms and he was a candidate in that year. His platform in '92 said that he favored sound money, that he desired an international agreement, etc. Now I want you to compare that platform with the republican platform of this year and you will find that they are almost alike. In 1892, however, there was nothing but the tariff in the democratic platform. That was their issue and they wanted the law repealed. My friends as a candidate for governor that year I told you from every stump in the state to let well enough alone, I warned you of the panics which would come but you did not believe it then. Now I want to ask you who told the truth. As Mr. Harrison said in his great New York speech we have had an object lesson, and it has been an expensive, one. The republicans and the laborers lost their jobs at the same time. When you turned me out you went out yourself. The democrats told us we wanted to take down the walls and capture the markets of the world. (The speaker told the Æsop fable of the dog crossing the bridge with his bone of mutton.) To this he likened the republican party in its present condition and said it was wet and mutionless. That, my friends, is all I want to say to you on the tariff question for I believe that you understand it. And Altgeld, Hinrichsen and their crowd understood well enough that they were beaten on this question of tariff and that they did not dare to come before the people on that issue. Thousands of speeches had been made by the people, one to another and they settled it in advance of this campaign. One year in advance of the nomination of Altgeld for re-election a democratic silver convention was called. Why? It was to commit the party to free silver. They were not able, however to get all the democrats in to the movement. Over at Galesburg the other night the democratic mayor of the town sat on the platform from which I spoke; he marched to the hall with me side by side and he said that there were 125 democrats that he knew of who would not vote the free silver ticket. (Applause.) That is encouraging, my friends. I am inclined to be of a melancholy disposition but when I see men place country above party I take hope. (Applause.) I remember in 1861 of Douglass taking Lincoln by the hand and saying that the union must be saved at any cost. It was not saved by any man, not even by the republican party but by the common people. (Applause.) Now the republican party alone will not save it but patriotism of the common people will. (Applause.) Altgeld knew that the issue must be changed, that the democratic party could not go before the people on the issues of 1892 but he failed to consult the entire party to his policy. An old friend of mine in Bloomington was lamenting the ends to which the democratic party had been reduced. He said that Hinrichsen had swished the party into smithereens and my friends I never realized until then what a humble instrument the Almighty sometimes employs to accomplish a great good. Altgeld and his crowd say that the act of '73 was long rolled through congress. Such men as Harrison, Schurz and others say that this is a lie. The bill was presented in 1870 and it did not become a law until 1873. It was passed on the 12th day of February of that year. It was pending for three years and its provisions were well known to every one at the time. Senator Jones was a member of congress at the time. He voted for it, and a year later he stood up in his place in the senate and said we were on a gold basis, that it was the money the Almighty had provided for us and that he was glad of it. That law at that time did not meet any opposition from the silver mine owners for the reason that they then had a good market for their ore. I don't believe in burdening you folks with lots of figures but any statement that I make to you can be easily verified. The place for figures is in the newspapers and the campaign documents where you can study them at leisure. These people claim that England, brave old Germany, Norway, and Sweden, together with the United States have entered into a conspiracy to defraud and rob the poor people. According to the democrats it is now their duty to take care of all the poor people and see that they are not robbed. Do you believe, does any sane man believe that these great countries representing the highest and best that there is in civilization would enter into a conspiracy to rob the poor. Do you believe that the United States would go into that kind of a conspiracy, and that Mexico, China and Japan are the only nations which have a proper regard for the poor people. They claim that the free and unlimited coinage of silver will make fifty cents worth of silver worth one dollar. I don't believe that is necessary for a man to have a brain to see the falsity of this claim. All he needs is a little pinch of grey matter at the end of his spinal column. They say that the demonetization of silver has brought down the price of farm products and of labor. We have now more money than we had in 1872 Then the amount per capita was $18. Now the amount is or was in 1892, $22. They say that silver was cut down one half by that act. Up to the time that this alleged crime was committed we had coined little more than eight millions of dollars. But at the time the law was passed there was not a silver dollar in circulation. When they say therefore that silver was stricken down they are saying something that is false. If I mistake not since 1873 when this alleged crime was committed we have coined some $429,000,000 in silver dollars, and yet they claim and many believe what they say that silver was demonetized. If you will take statistics and study them you will find that prior to 1892 labor increased some 53 per cent. and at the same time the purchasing power of the wages increased some 75 per cent. They claim that the price of farm products has decreased on account of this alleged crime. My friends, the prices of farm products have gone up and down for years and if you study the figures you will find this to be the case. You will find that for the five years following the "crime" the price of wheat fell below 73 cents and for the next five years it rose. I know his for I bought wheat at $1.40 in 1881 and wished afterwards that I had no. These fellows in getting their figures are not honest. For instance after the war they say that the amount of money per capita was $54 but in making this estimate they take into consideration all the money bonds, and everything else. At that time we had a population of 31 million of which twenty million lived north and eleven million lived south. In these estimates they have made they do not take into consideration the people of the south at all. In making estimates on farm products and reckoning their price they jumble in the farming machinery and everything of that kind to show that the price has gone down. The price of products has fallen. There can no question of that. Before the war a firm of wagon dealers at Pekin sold their wagons at $110 each. In making a speech there recently and calling attention to this fact I asked what these wagons could be bought for now and one of the men in the audience arose and said $45 and a better wagon than was sold during the war. It is so with everything simply because of improved machinery. It has reduced the cost of the product but in the gain my friends, it has not cut down the price of labor.

My friends, the prices did not come down at this time on account of the crime of '73 but on account of the greater crime of '92. Altgeld says that we have a two hundred cent dollar and you are left to infer that he would cut it in two by his 16 to 1 policy. The fact of the matter is that we have no such dollar. If it is true that we have you farmers who are selling your wheat at 50 cents and your oats at 18 are getting good prices for in reality you are getting a dollar a bushel and 36 cents a bushel. If his claim is true your lands which were worth fifty dollars an acre are now worth a hundred. They claim that these debts were all contracted on a silver basis and should be paid in silver. The government up to '73 had paid its obligations in gold and if it did issue bonds reading payable in coin, they meant gold. Our debts since 1878 have been contracted on a gold basis. The government has the power my friends to say what a dollar shall be worth but they have not the right Some one on the other side of the water has said that we were morally dead as a people but I do not believe it. The situation is this since 1873 the government has coined the silver on its own responsibility. The production of silver became so great that the mine owners made a row and the government agreed to coin a little more. Despite all the government agreed to take and coin the price of silver fell on account of the big production. The government said that it would stand behind the money and did and as a result sixty cents worth of it now circulates for a dollar. Carlisle says if this will be redeemed in gold. Suppose you were to get scared and called upon him. He would offer you either gold, silver or paper, saying taking your choice and any choice you would make the money would be worth one hundred cents on the dollar. They urge that the silver ought to be paid out on all the claims presented to the government. The minute we do this we fall to a silver basis. Bryan says that the people ought to be allowed to take their bullion to the mint and have it coined. Nonsense. How many of you fellows would have any bullion to take? They don't want the government to stand sponsor for be money. They say to the world bring on your fifty cents of silver and we will stamp it with an infernal lie and call it a dollar. Under their proposed policy the government would have nothing to do with the money except to stamp it. The only man to be benefitted by this policy would be the one engaged in silver mining. Do you suppose your wages would go up. There are railroad men here. To them I want to say that the rate for carrying passengers in this state is fixed by law. Freight rates are regulated by boards under the laws. The people in this state will never vote to have these rates raised, and if the earnings of the road are to be cut in two where can you men hope for anything better. The sooner you get this idea out of your head that a government can legislate value into something the better you will be off for it can't be done. Just a word about state affairs. During my administration I had nine million of dollars to run the government of Illinois. When I stepped out I left three million for my successor. Altgeld has had twelve million allowed him in addition to the three I left, and yet the auditor's warrants are being hawked about the streets of Springfield and find no buyers. (Applause.) Altgeld claimed that he could make a big saving in the management of the affairs of the state. During his previous canvass a meeting of laboring men was called at Ottawa to denounce me. As governor of this state I vetoed no bill which affected labor. I recommended many to the legislature which became laws and with this hand I signed every one that was passed which would benefit the laboring man. Yet I was condemned at this meeting. Altgeld promised the laboring men that when he was elected the factories outside of the prisons should run and those inside would be closed. About the first thing he did was to get $500,000 to put improved machinery in the penitentiary at Joliet. He is now turning out tubs, cigars, barrels, etc., and competing with honest labor. I wonder that the labor organization do not call another meeting. They found that the penitentiary made cigars, were throwing honest cigarmakers out of work and went to the legislature and asked that a bill be passed prohibiting the making of anything in the penitentiary which went into the mouth. The bill was passed and Altgeld vetoed it. In concluding the governor paid his respects to that plan of the democratic platform which refers to the government by injunction. He asked the audience if they wanted it understood that the president of the United States did not have the right to send troops into a state to quell disorder which was inimical to the safety of the government. There were loud cries of "No," and the speaker said the utterance to him sounded like shriek from South Carolina or a groan from the grave of Jefferson Davis He closed by an appeal for the election of McKinley and Tanner.

Ex-Governor John M. Hamilton, of Chicago, who had arrived in the city during the evening on his way to Cerro Gordo where he speaks today, occupied a box with Senator Kanan while Mr. Fifer was speaking. Mr. Hamilton, who is a forceful and logical speaker, addressed the meeting briefly, making a number of telling points. He was warmly applauded.

The Tanner Glee club made up of eight young men, old members of the escort glee club, sang "When We Count Out the Votes," which brought down the house, and won an encore. The last selection was a stirring song, and served as the dismissal for the splendid rally.

A CYCLONE.

Portion of the South and East Visited by a Destructive Storm.

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED

Lives Lost—The Storm was Fiercest in the Vicinity of Savannah, Ga., Pittsburg and Lancaster, Pa.—Great Pennsylvania Bridge Destroyed.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 30.—The West Indian cyclone that swept over this city and this section yesterday was hardly ever equalled in destructiveness by any in the memory of those now living. The velocity of the wind was never known to be so great. The instrument at the weather bureau registered sixty-six miles, then went to pieces. The barometer dropped to 28.80. The blow lasted two hours and a half. It is estimated that 1000 tons of tin rolled off the roofs Bricks and wires fell everywhere. Hundreds of roofs were demolished. Many buildings were partially destroyed. The loss in Savannah and vicinity is nearly a million dollars. Nine or ten known fatalities so far occurred in or near the city. There is no way of reaching the islands near the coast where the fatalities may be hundreds. The following are known to be killed:

Wallace Johnson,
W. J. Thompson,
Captain C. J. Murphy,
J. O. McClure,
Six negroes.

The Storm at Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—A terrific wind, rain storm broke over this section at 2 o'clock this morning and raged fiercely for three hours. Telegraphic communication with the east is cut off.

At Reading, Pa.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 30.—At 2 o'clock this morning five stories of the temple under construction here were blown down burying nearly a dozen workmen in the ruins. Edward Rismiller and Samuel T. Rost were killed, the remainder were badly, some possibly fatally injured.

At Lancaster, Pa.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30.—For over an hour last night this city and county was subjected to the severest wind storm ever known here. It is impossible to estimate the number of buildings wholly or partially demolished. The great covered bridge of the Pennsylvania road, a mile and a quarter long, was blown down. Meagre accounts from the surrounding country show it has suffered even more severely than the city. It is estimated the loss in Columbia borough, will reach a half million dollars. Two men are reported to have gone down with the bridge. It cost a million dollars.

At Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30.—The hurricane struck the city at midnight. Houses were unroofed and much other damage was done. The water in the harbor was forced up into the streets almost the entire northern water front being submerged. Several schoolers broke from their moorings and stranded in the middle of Pritt street.

At Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Last night's storm did great damage in this state, but the telegraphic communication is entirely cut off in nearly every direction and it is impossible to secure details.

At Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Great damage to property and many accidents are reported from the force of the northwest gale blowing this morning. The schooner Seaman in the outer harbor broke from its moorings and while being hurled about by the storm dashed into and sank a half dozen smaller craft. A number of persons had narrow escapes for their lives.

No Damage to Shipping.

New York, Sept. 30.—Last night's storm, though furious in this city and vicinity did little damage off the shore, and so far as learned everything is afloat.

The Storm at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The worst equinoctional storm in the history of the city broke late last night with a deluge of rain, fierce lightning and twisting wind at seventy-five miles an hour. A five story brick building was demolished on Pennsylvania avenue. Many roofs were torn off and minor damage was done. Ships were torn from moorings and badly tossed about.

At Brunswick, Ga.

Bunswick, Ga., Sept. 30.—A dozel vessels in the harbor were severely damaged by yesterday's hurricane. The boat Herald with half a million pounds of dynamite on board, sunk.

IOWA DEMOCRATS DISCOURAGED

Silver Cause Rapidly Losing Ground—State Committee Meeting.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 30.—The Democratic state central committee met yesterday and held a secret session, lasting all the afternoon. It was stated that the conference was to consider conditions in the state generally, to decide on a course of action with reference to keeping the national Democratic ticket off the official ballot, and to straighten out the Second congressional district muddle.

The committeemen were not generally very well pleased with the outlook in the state and admitted among themselves that the silver cause has been losing ground fast for a month, and never faster than at present. The only district that is seriously hoped to save is the Sixth, where the committee is hopeful of electing White, Democrat, over Lacey.

Porter Will Run.

New York, Sept. 30.—W. F. Porter, the gubernatorial nominee on the Democratic ticket notified the state committee of his acceptance by wire. He accepts the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention.

ELECTION BETTING.

New York Brokerage Firm Offers an Elaborate Table of Odds.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Betting on the result of the election has not been brisk up to this point, because there are so few free silverites who want to back their hopes with cash. A well known firm of New York brokers has sent out a card showing the odds upon which they are willing to take bets. A number of these circulars have been distributed in Washington. The odds are as follows:

	Odds	Candidates.	Electoral vote.
General result	5 to 2	McKinley	..
New York City	Even	McKinley	...
Alabama	5 to 2	Bryan	11
Arkansas	4 to 1	Bryan	8
California	Even	McKinley	9
Colorado	4 to 1	Bryan	4
Connecticut	Even	McKinley	6
Delaware	10 to 7	McKinley	3
Florida	10 to 7	McKinley	4
Georgia	3 to 1	Bryan	13
Idaho	8 to 5	Bryan	3
Illinois	5 to 4	McKinley	24
Indiana	10 to 7	McKinley	15
Iowa	10 to 9	McKinley	13
Kansas	Even	McKinley	10
Kentucky	Even	McKinley	13
Louisiana	2 to 5	McKinley	8
Maine	4 to 1	McKinley	6
Maryland	Even	McKinley	8
Massachusetts	6 to 1	McKinley	15
Michigan	10 to 7	McKinley	14
Minnesota	10 to 9	McKinley	9
Mississippi	3 to 1	Bryan	9
Missouri	7 to 10	McKinley	17
Montana	3 to 1	Bryan	3
Nebraska	4 to 5	McKinley	8
Nevada	3 to 1	Bryan	3
New Hampshire	4 to 1	McKinley	4
New Jersey	2 to 1	McKinley	10
New York	6 to 1	McKinley	36
North Carolina	2 to 5	McKinley	11
North Dakota	1 to 3	McKinley	3
Ohio	2 to 1	McKinley	23
Oregon	3 to 5	McKinley	4
Pennsylvania	10 to 1	McKinley	32
Rhode Island	2 to 1	McKinley	4
South Carolina	3 to 1	Bryan	9
South Dakota	1 to 3	McKinley	4
Tennessee	1 to 3	McKinley	12
Texas	3 to 1	Bryan	15
Vermont	0 to 1	McKinley	4
Virginia	1 to 2	McKinley	12
West Virginia	Even	McKinley	6
Washington	1 to 3	McKinley	4
Wisconsin	10 to 7	McKinley	12
Wyoming	3 to 5	McKinley	3

OLD SOLDIERS' DAY AT STATE FAIR

Gen. John M. Palmer Among the Notable Veterans Present.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—Tuesday was old soldiers' day at the state fair, and about 2000 veterans were there. All were admitted free. As they came through the gates they were taken in charge by members of the committee on registration and souvenirs, epauletted with handsome badges, and then driven to the headquarters tent there was a parade of the veterans under the direction of Grand Marshal Charles F. Mills. The long column marched through the grounds with bands playing and flags flying.

The register shows the fact that about 250 of the old war relgments were represented. Among the more prominent veterans who participated in the reunion were Major General John M. Palmer, Major General A. McClernand, Colonel Dudley Wickersham and Colonel John F. King of Springfield, Colonel Barnum of Missouri, and Colonel Jonathan Merriam of Atlanta, Ill. Last night twenty-four regimental reunions were in progress.

The day opened with a cloudy sky and the attendance was light, probably not more than 2000 persons in addition to the old soldiers being on the grounds. Soon after noon rain began falling and it continued the rest of the day This kept away thousands of persons who had planned to go out during the afternoon. Rain interferrd seriously with everything on the day's program

CERRO GORDO ROBBERY.

While the Wabash Agent was Away from the Station Thieves Break In.

While the Republican meeting was in progress in the hall in Cerro Gordo, last night, Guy Harkness, the Wabash operator and ticket agent, secured permission to leave the station for thirty minutes to attend the meeting. When he returned to the station he found a thief there who escaped through a window. It seems that after Agent Harkness had left, the thief, who had evidently been watching an opportunity to rob the station, broke in the upper portion of the glass in a rear window and reaching in turned the sash lock and entered. With a car pin he broke open the cash drawer which was completely demolished in its removal. About $12 75 was in the drawer. When the drawer was broken the money was scattered on the floor and evidently before the thief could gather it up the agent came back and caused his retreat. The money was gathered up and the best estimate that can be made is that he only secured about 75 cents. He also carried away the stubs of a lot of tickets which had been sold at the station. Agent Harkness is well pleased that he returned to the station at the time he did, otherwise the intruder would have in a few minutes secured all the cash.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

Barge Sunk at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—The barge Sumatra from Chicago for this city, sank during a heavy gale just off the harbor this morning. Four sailors were drowned. The remainder of the crew were rescued by the tug and life saving crew after a most dangerous fight with the waves.

The ladies of Mt. Zion C. P. church will give a pie supper in the church on next Friday evening, Oct. 2. Pie, ice cream, cake and coffee will be served.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. B. Fecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. B. Fecke, 97 Pearl St., New York

ARCADE..

WOODEN WEDDING.

Fifth Anniversary From Opening.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Shoe Department.

Men's Work Shoes, Lace or Congress, ...90c pair
Boys' Button Shoes, 13 to 2, ...50c
Boys' Lace Shoes, sizes 3, 4, 5 . 74c pair
Ladies' Calf Button Shoes. ....69c pair
Men's all solid Creole or buckle work Shoes.....$1.25
Ladies' extra quality Kangaroo calf shoes, built for service, easy as a kid glove.....$1.75 pair
Men's Dress Shoes, Lace and Congress, narrow or wide toe, all widths, were $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50, now.....$1.65 pair
Children's Rubbers.....20c pair
Ladies' Rubbers..... 25c and 35c
Men's Arctics.....$1.00
Men's Felt Foots and Overs..... $2 00

Clothing Department.

Men's Scotch Cheviot Suits, browns and greys, were $8.00, Special Price.....$4.98
One lot of about 50 Children's Suits, were $1.25, $1 50 and $2.00, choice, 89c
Men's Duck Coats.....90c to $2.50
Good Gloves.....35c, 50c, 75c pair
Ticking Mitts.....15c pair
Cotton Flannel Mitts.....10c pair
Men's Extra Heavy Fleeced Underwear, well made, full sizes 50c
Men's Merino Underwear..... 25c

Dry Goods Department.

UNDERWEAR.

Children's Merino Underwear, well made, Vests and Drawers, size 16, 5c: size 18, 8c; size 20, 12c—other sizes in proportion.
Ladies' Fleeced Ribbed Vests and Drawers, silk trimmed..... 25c
Ladies' Extra Heavy Ribbed, silk trimmed Underwear.....48c each

CUT PRICES ON
UNION UNDERWEAR.

Children's Heavy Ribbbed Fleeced Union Suits; all sizes, worth 50c, Our price..... 39c
Ladies' ONEITA, Heavy Ribbed, Fleeced Suits—other stores ask $1.00—our price..... 69c

Ladies' ONEITA, half wool, silk taped, pearl buttons, flat seamed, with silk, worth $2.25, our price.....$1.25

FLANNEL.

Cotton Flannel..... 5c yd
Heavier grades, ...6¼c, 7½c, 8½c
Guinea Flannel, soft and warm, best for underwear, ...8½c yard
All wool Flannels, red or white. .....25 and 35c yd
Cotton Bats.....6¼c each
Ladies' Fleeced Hose, heavy,. ..10c pair
Children's Heavy Ribbed, fast black Fleeced Hose.....10c pair
Men's Seamless Socks.....6¼c pair
Saxony Yarn.....5c skein

DRESS GOODS.

Double-fold wool Henrietta. Special Price.....14c yd
36-inch all wool Fine Serge .....29c yd
44-inch all wool Imported Serge..39c yd
Best Skirt Lining... .....3½c yd

Grocery Department.

20 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar for $1.00
2100 Parlor Matches for..... 16c
No. 1 Michigan Salt, per bbl..... 75c
10-lb. sack Arcade No. 2 Meal..... 8c
10-lb sack Arcade No. 1 Meal..... 10c

ALL PATENT MEDICINES
25 to 40 Per Cent. Less than Drug Trust Prices.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, $1.00 size..... 68c
2-Gallon bucket Arcade Drips, full measure..... 60c
10-lb. bucket No. 1 Family Whitefish for..... 65c
Arcade Axle Grease, per box..... 5c
9 bars Fairbanks' Standard Soap, 25c
Arcade No. 1 Flour, 50-lb. sack,... $1.00
Arcade No. 2 Flour, 50 lb. sack ... 90c
Gallon Glass Oil Cans. 25c
5-gallon Jacket Oil Cans..... 50c
Best Coal Oil, per gal..... 10c
Lantern Globes, each..... 8c
Any size Lamp Globes..... 5c

ROOKWOOD POTTERY.

Fancy Pieces in Wedgewood.

FINE DELFT CHINA.

A Fine New Assortment of Rich Cut Glass.

A Beautiful Line of Fancy Pieces in French China.

All of these goods at prices to suit the times. See our front window.

Otto E. Curtis & Bro.,

156 EAST MAIN STREET.

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